THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND:

BEING A

COMPENDIUM,

Adapted to the

CAPACITIES and MEMORIES

OF

YOUTH at SCHOOL.

AND LIKEWISE

Useful for all OTHERS who have weak Memories, and would willingly retain what they read of the ENGLISH HISTORY.

Carefully and Impartially extracted from, and supported by the *Authority* of, the best HISTORIANS both *Ancient* and *Modern*,

VIZ.

JULIUS CÆSAR,	RAPIN,
CORN. TACITUS,	SALMON,
SUETONIUS,	BURNET,
EUTROPIUS,	CLARENDON,
DION CASSIUS,	BAKER,
VENERABLE BEDE,	SPEED,
MATTHEW PARIS,	ECHARD,
CAMBDEN,	KENNET, &c. &c.

With DECLAMATIONS, VERSES, and ORATIONS, in *Latin*, *Greek* and *English*, interspers'd by Way of PROLOGUE, INTERLUDES, and EPILOGUE.

PERFORMED, *before a large Assembly of* Gentry *and* Clergy, *by the* Gentlemen *of the Publick* GRAMMAR SCHOOL at

HOLT in *NORFOLK*,

At their CHRISTMASS BREAKING-UP *in* 1735.

Dum intelligatur quid dicunt Historici, *Narrandi Laudem puta esse Brevitatem.* CICERO.

LONDON:

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BRITISH MUSEUM

INSCRIPTION.

To the WORSHIPFUL

Mr. JOHN TOWERS, Prime-Warden;

Mr. BENJAMIN WOOLMER,
SAMUEL SWINFIN, Esq;
Mr. RICHARD SYMONS,
Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON,
Mr. HENRY PENNYMAN,
} Wardens;

And to the rest of the

Court of ASSISTANTS of the Worshipful Company of *FISHMONGERS*, LONDON;

Patrons and Governours of Sir *JOHN GRESHAM*'s Free Grammar-School at *Holt*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

THIS COMPENDIOUS

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

For the Improvement of YOUTH,
Extracted with the utmost Care and Impartiality,
From the best AUTHORS *Ancient* and *Modern*,
And perform'd in their said SCHOOL,

Is most humbly Inscribed by

THEIR WORSHIPS

Most Obliged, and

Faithful Humble Servant

J. HOLMES.

INSCRIPTION.

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Mr. JOHN TOWERS, Prime-Warden;

Mr. BENJAMIN WOOLMER,
SAMUEL SWINFIN, Esq;
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Faithful, Humble Servants,

J. HOLMES.

To the HONOURABLE

Col. AUGUSTINE EARLE,

OF

HEYDON in *NORFOLK.*

SIR,

THE following *Papers*, which I have now the Honour to preſent you, humbly lay claim to your Patronage on *three* ſeveral Accounts.

The *Firſt* is your known Candour, generous Encouragement, and Penetration in judging of every thing, that may tend to the Advancement of EDUCATION, and the Improvement of *Youth.*

The *Second* is, that this *Abridgment* may be of conſiderable Uſe to your SON, among the reſt of the *Young-Gentlemen* his School-fellows;

inaſmuch as perhaps they'll no-where elſe meet with ſo much of the ENGLISH HISTORY in ſo ſmall a Compaſs. It will, at leaſt, ſave 'em the Trouble of *tranſcribing* this. It will with *little Pains* (a powerful Argument with *Youth at School*) fix in their Memories, and give 'em a clear Comprehenſion of the principal *Hiſtorical* Tranſactions of their NATIVE COUNTRY; the moſt likely Means to *tempt* and put 'em upon ſearching further afterwards, when they may have more Time upon their hands and a greater Inclination for Reading.

But the *Third* and principal Reaſon, that I now trouble you with this, SIR, is, becauſe *you were preſent* at the Performance, and know this to be *the* WHOLE of it. For which (tho' at *that time* it met with general Approbation) I have ſeveral times *ſince* been cenſur'd by *Gentlemen of Figure* in this Neighbourhood, who were not there, but ſay they heard that it was deſignedly calculated *to ſerve a Party*;

of

of the *Falſity* of which Report they may ſatisfy themſelves by this Publication: Wherein I've neither *chang'd* nor *diminiſh'd* any one Particular whatſoever.

I own, SIR, had it not been on this Account, I ſhould not have printed it *now*, nor in this *Dreſs*; I mean, embelliſh'd with *Verſes* and *Orations*, which may ſeem to interrupt the *Thread* of the *Hiſtory*: Beſides that ſome of 'em were not compos'd, tho' then recited, in *Holt School*. My Deſign indeed was ſome time or other to have publiſh'd this *Compendium*, with ſome other *Pieces*, already exhibited in like manner at my Publick *Breakings-up*, VIZ, *A compendious Syſtem of Geography ancient and modern, with the Uſe of the Globes*; *A ſhort and plain Treatiſe of Chronology*; *A brief Hiſtory of the Claſſicks*; *A Compendious General Draught of Modern Hiſtory*; *A Diſſertation on the Olympic and Circenſian Games of the Greeks and Romans*; all adapted to

the *Capacities* and *Memories* of *Youth* in GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS: Which I ſtill intend to perform, as ſoon as ever the Inſtructive Part of my laborious *Province* will give me time to fit 'em for the *Preſs*, unleſs ſuperſeded by ſome PEN more able and more at leiſure than,

SIR,

YOUR *moſt Obliged,*

And Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN HOLMES.

THE PREFACE: OR, INTRODUCTORY ORATION.

Spoken by the Head-Scholar.

WORSHIPFUL Mr. STEWARD,
HONOURABLE, REVEREND,
AND WORTHY GENTLEMEN!

MARVEL *not that among us you behold now ſo many new Faces, and at the ſame time perhaps miſs almoſt as many others, who at our former* Breakings-up *have done their beſt to pleaſe you. For a* School, *like Human Life, is never at one Stay, but always in a continu'd Mutation: In it we are for ever thruſting one another off the Stage. However,* Gentlemen, *in this we may juſtly glory, that we have not been depriv'd of any one whom you may miſs, but what has been call'd off either by the* Univerſity, Law, Phyſick, *or ſome other creditable Profeſſion; the very End and Deſign of their coming to* School, *and whither we hope all to follow, when in* Age *and* Abilities *we are duely qualify'd.*

Now to demonſtrate, Gentlemen, *that this is really the End we aim at, we ſhall this Day uſe our utmoſt Endeavour to pleaſe you in the Subject of our preſent* Entertainment, *which is*—An Eſſay towards the Uſefulneſs of *Hiſtory* and *Geography* in the Inſtruction of Youth, particulariz'd in the *Hiſtory of England.*

It is not, Worthy Gentlemen, *without Reaſon*, "*That* Hiſtory *in general, as Monſieur* Rollin *well obſerves, has been look'd upon as the Light of Ages, and the Rule of Conduct and Manners. For as* Cicero *juſtly ſays* — Neſcire quid anteaquam natus ſis acciderit, *id eſt*, ſemper eſſe Puerum — *While without* Hiſtory *and* Geography *we are confined to the Bounds of the* Age *and* Country *wherein we live, and ſhut up in the narrow Circle of ſuch Branches of* Knowledge *as are peculiar to us, and within the Limits of our own private Reflections; we remain ever in a kind of* Infancy, *which leaves us* Strangers *to the reſt of the* World, *and profoundly ignorant of all that has* gone before *us, or even* now ſurrounds *us. What is the ſmall Number of* Years, *that make up the longeſt Life, or what the Extent of* Country *which we are able to poſſeſs or travel over, but an* imperceptible Point *in Compariſon of the vaſt Regions of the* Univerſe, *and the long Series of* Ages *which have ſucceeded one another ſince the* Creation *of the World? And yet all we are capable of knowing muſt be limited to this* imperceptible Point, *unleſs we call in the Study of* Hiſtory *and* Geography *to our Aſſiſtance, which*

which opens to us every Age *and every* Country, *keeps up a Correſpondence betwixt* us *and the* Great Men of Antiquity, *ſets all their* Actions *before our Eyes, all their Atchievements, their* Virtues *as well as their* Faults."

On which valuable Conſiderations, Reverend and Worthy Sirs, *it is, that* Hiſtory *and* Geography *have hitherto been, and are ſtill look'd upon to be, two of the* principal Maſters *proper to be given to* Youth, *as being equally ſerviceable to entertain and inſtruct 'em, to form their Hearts and Underſtandings, and to enrich their Memories with Abundance of Facts as agreeable as uſeful. And, next to the Hiſtories of the* Greeks *and* Romans, *there ſeems to be none which affords greater Variety of memorable Tranſactions than that of* England; *eſpecially when we conſider the ſurprizing and almoſt unparallel'd* Revolutions, *that have frequently happen'd among us.*

The Greek *and* Roman Hiſtories *are daily taught in all* Grammar-Schools *as well as ours, and not without good Reaſon; for indeed they contain a Series of the nobleſt Events that ever happen'd among Men: But ſtill, as it hath been truly aſſerted, they are not ſo much* our *Concern, as the Tranſactions that relate to our* own Country. *Inaſmuch therefore as, beſides* Greek *and* Latin *Hiſtorians, an* * *Epitome of* Engliſh

 Hiſtory,

* The *Treatiſe* generally perus'd in *Holt-School* was *Medulla Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ*; till the late Publication of *a new Hiſtory of England* by Queſtion and Anſwer, extracted principally from *Rapin*, which I take to be far the beſt for School Boys. Both which

The PREFACE.

History, *at proper times, has for a long time been every Week publickly perus'd in this* School; *our present Design is,* Worthy Gentlemen, *to entertain you with the Product.*

But first we beg leave, by way of Prologue, *to recite the following* Declamation.

---

which Pieces I have made use of in this *Compendium*, as well as *Cæsar, Sammes, Cambden, Speed, Rapin, Salmon, Baker, Echard, Kennet, Meriton, Burnet, Clarendon, Rushworth*, and others, as mention'd. ——— *N. B.* the young Gentlemen who were Performers, or, if I may so call 'em, *Dramatis Personæ*, being upwards of sixty, cou'd not with Conveniency have their Names here inserted to their several Parts. Every one knows his own. Only it may be observ'd, that Mr. *S. W.* the *Head-Scholar*, had the Interrogatory Part of the Whole.

PROLOGUE

Supplied by a

DECLAMATION.

The ARGUMENT.

King LYCURGUS *was a famous Law-giver to the* Lacedemonians, *once the moſt warlike People of* Greece. *Among many of* whoſe Laws *one was,* That it ſhould be deem'd Capital for any Boy to fight in the War, who was under Age. *But ſo it happen'd once, that the State being in imminent Danger, a* Lad, *not yet call'd to Arms by the Law, headed the Troops, and routed the Enemy. For which, by the aforeſaid Law, being condemn'd to die,* He *thus defends himſelf.*

EMILITEM contemplamini, *Judices*, omnium quos unquam Victoria coronavit, miſerrimum; at illorum, quos miſeros Virtus fecit, innocentiſſimum. Nunquam fui liberioris Spiritus, meique Dominus magis, quam cum pugnarem; nec unquam tam miſerè mancipatus (Vitæ meæ Oppugnator ac Victor) quam cum viciſſem. Non autem oro, *O Proceres*, ut me afflictum ærumnoſumque exiſtimetis, niſi et probaverim memet feliciorem Vitam amiſſurum, quam PATRIAM; *Patriam* iſtam (audacter, et ut *Militem* decet, loquor)

quor) quam vos hiſce veſtris ſententiis penitùs everſuros video. Objicitis mihi indubitatas Normas, vindiceſque *Pueritiæ* noſtræ antiquas *Leges*; quaſi æternum hoc *Lex* eadem non prius aſſequendum mandaverat *Reipublicæ benefacere.* Fruſtra, quum rapidè ingruerint Armorum denſatæ Acies, ipſaque *Patria* diu periclitando laſſata pene ultimò anhelavit---Fruſtra nunc, inquam, conſulimus *Legum* tarditatem, ubi et vos ipſi fatemini acceleranda fuiſſe Remedia. Nec multum intereſt *æſtuanti Militi*, Hoſtibus, an Lege ſit vocatus, ſi ſuperaverit. Proh excors et ignava *Lex*, quæ Mortem pugnanti ſtatuit qui non potuit non pugnare! Vincenti, qui nec non pugnando vincere!---. Sed, quod altius imis hæret Viſceribus meis, PUER uſque appellor: Interrogetis obſecro Hoſtes meos (quos non puto *Crepundiis* debellatos) quantus pugnando vir ſim, qui Vulnera toties mea non ſine Victoriæ diſpendio ſenſerint ferendo. At ſi pereundum quòd adeo puſillæ ætatis *Puer* adhuc ſim: eadem certè *Lex*, quæ *Pueros* jubet occidi mandat ut protegantur *Fortes*; et ſi Virium mearum dubii hæreatis, perpendite pauliſper noviſſimam *Victoriam.* Animadvertite *quot* Bellatorum Animas hâc Manu conſternatas, Captivoſque meos. Teſtor vos aſtantium quamplurimos, Oculis ſaltem Votiſque pro *Patriâ* pugnantes, quanta *Ipſe* ibi fecerim unicus. *Miſerum me!* (*me!* inquam per quem vos uſque *Judices* manſuri eſtis) qui hæc Ora mei Periculo defendi, quæ *me* omnium primum facinoroſum Morte multandum proferunt! Porro autem ſi *Puer* adhuc ſim; quare non, peto, ut temerarium inconſultumque putetis, niſi et celerior Victoria par veſtrum fuerit Conſiliis? Sed procul hoc eſto *Lacedemoniis* Opprobrium, ut, veſtris cum non minor *Militibus* demicaverim, me *Puerum* nominaretis! Attamen, ut verbo dicam, O *Spartani!* quid adeo ſubtiles eſtis in deprehendendo Scelere, cum vos ipſi *rei* ſitis in admittendo?

tendo? Esto tamen tota, si qua sit, in me unicum transferatur *vincendi Macula.* Si hoc Crimen judicetis quod *Puer* fuerim, moriar, ne redeunte Exercitu hoc illud denuò facerem victurus; quo tempore etiam fortasse talium Cohorte *Puerorum* vobis opus erit. Si quod *pugnaverim* Scelus audiat; ne parcite, occidar, ut sic fortior reus sim quam cum absolutus. *Sin denique* Facinus sit quod *Victor* evaserim; adferte Tormenta vestra, dulcissima Victoris Præmia: ut qui sacrata *Jura, Legesque* furentium faucibus ereptas, *Pugnando* stabiliverim, æquum censeam ut iisdem vel *Moriendo* satisfacerem.

DIXI.

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THE

THE SAME

DECLAMATION

In *ENGLISH.*

ARGUMENTUM.

Puer Lacedæmonius *nondum ex Lege vocatus ad Pugnam, periclitante Patriâ, in Hoſtes irruit. Vicit. Ad Mortem damnatus—— Defenditur.*

O JUDGES!

WE have now before you a *Soldier*, the moſt miſerable of any who ever prov'd victorious; but of them, whom Valour has made miſerable, the moſt innocent. Never did I breathe freer Air, or was more Maſter of myſelf, than when I fought; nor ever ſo miſerably enſlav'd, as when I had conquer'd; having war'd againſt my own Life, and overcame it. But, *Gentlemen*, I would not have you think that I am at all dejected or caſt down at the matter, unleſs I could perſuade myſelf that I'm to loſe a Life more dear to me than my COUNTRY; that *Country*, (I ſpeak boldly, and as it becomes a *Soldier*) which I ſee you, by paſſing ſuch Sentences as theſe, are about utterly to overthrow. You bring againſt me *Laws* I dare not call in Queſtion, and cite ſuch Clauſes as condemn my *Childhood*; as tho' the very ſame *Law* had not commanded us firſt to cloſe

cloſe with that univerſal Principle *Of doing Good to the Commonwealth.* It was in vain, when our *Country* was fiercely invaded on every Side by the thickeſt Troops, her Strength almoſt tired out and exhauſted by the Tediouſneſs of Battle, and ſhe as it were at her laſt Gaſp—— In ſuch a Poſture of Affairs, I ſay, 'twas in vain to conſult the Slackneſs of the *Laws*, when ye yourſelves can't but allow that the Remedies ought to have been immediate. Neither is it much matter, when a *Soldier's* hot in fight, whether by the Law he's call'd to Arms or by his Enemies, if ſo be he conquers. O dull, heavy, ſenſeleſs *Law!* to pronounce Death to a Warrior, who could not chuſe but fight! and to a Conqueror, who fighting could not but overcome! — But that which vexes me moſt, and cuts me even to my Heart, is, that I'm ſtill call'd a Boy: Aſk my Enemies, I beg of you, (who I ſuppoſe didn't fight with *Rattles)* how like a *Man* I behav'd myſelf in the Battle, who ſo often to their Coſt did feel what this Arm can do. But if I muſt die becauſe I am a *Boy*, and under Age; certainly the ſame *Law* which condemns *Boys*, juſtifies and commands the *Valiant* to be protected; and if you make any Queſtion of my Fortitude, I'd have you only call to mind my late *Victory*. Conſider but the Numbers which were ſlain and taken Priſoners by this Hand of mine. I call many of you here preſent, who ſtood there fighting, at leaſt with your Eyes and Wiſhes for your *Country*, to witneſs what great Things I alone did there for you. *Poor Wretch!* That *I* (by whom you live and ſtill remain *Judges)* ſhould endanger my own Life, to protect and preſerve thoſe Mouths, who now in particular are about to pronounce me guilty, and worthy of Death!— However, if you ſtill make me out a *Boy*, why am I not accounted guilty of Raſhneſs and Inconſideracy in this Action,

unleſs

unleſs my ſpeedy Victory has more than equal'd your deliberate Conſultations? Tho' far be ſuch a Reproach from the *Lacedemonians*, to ſtile him a *Boy*, whoſe Valour has equal'd him to the beſt of your *Warriors*. But to come to the Point, O *Spartans*! why are ye ſo nice in prying into, and condemning me of a Crime, which ye yourſelves are *acceſſary to* in ſuffering it to be? Nevertheleſs be that as it will, I'm willing the whole *Diſhonour* of the Victory, if it be a *Diſhonour*, ſhould be laid on me alone. If you look upon it as a Crime for acting thus in my *Minority*, let me be ſlain, leſt if I live I ſhould do ſo again when the Enemy's Army returns, at which time perhaps you'll have need of a whole Regiment of ſuch *Boys*. If I am condemn'd for *fighting*, ſhew me no Favour, but let me ſuffer; that ſo I may appear more glorioufly valiant by being found Guilty, than by being acquitted. *To conclude*, if my returning *Victorious* be a Capital Crime, bring hither your Torments, the moſt ſweet Rewards of a Conqueror; who think it my Duty, that I, who by my *Valour* have preſerv'd the ſacred *Laws* and *Ordinances* of my *Country* from the deſtroying Hand of the Enemy, ſhould, if they require it, even ſatisfy 'em with my *Blood*.

DIXI.

Head-Scholar.] We come now, *Gentlemen*, to the HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THE

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

The Deſcription of Britain, *and its firſt* Inhabitants. *Their* Cuſtoms, Government, Laws, Religion, *and* Learning.

Q. FIRST, Mr. *J. B.* be pleas'd to deſcribe this Iſland of *Great-Britain*, and give an Account of the Origin, firſt State, or Condition of its Inhabitants.

A. GREAT-BRITAIN, or the Iſland which comprehends *England* and *Scotland*, is of a triangular Form; the * Angles whereof are the *Lizard-*

* He deſcribes every Particular, as he mentions it, on the *Globe*.

Point

Point to the Weſt, *Sandwich* on the Eaſt, and *Straithy-Head* to the North.

The Seas that ſurround it are the CHANNEL to the South, which ſeparates it from *France*; the GERMAN OCEAN to the Eaſt, lying between *England*, *Flanders*, *Denmark*, and *Germany*; the North or FROZEN SEA to the North; and the IRISH SEA to the Weſt.

It is in Length about 630 *Engliſh* Miles, and its greateſt Breadth 290.

The Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and Mountains of *Chiviot* divide *England* from *Scotland*.

This Iſland is thought formerly to have been call'd ALBION, *ab albis ejus Rupibus*, from its white Rocks; and *Britain* perhaps from *Brith*, an old *Britiſh* Word ſignifying *Painting the Skin*, which was in uſe among the firſt Inhabitants. But who theſe were, whether *Aborigines*, *Gauls*, or *Trojans*, is uncertain. Certain it is, that the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland being merely barbarous, they never troubled themſelves to tranſmit their Original to Poſterity; and even if they had, it muſt have periſh'd. Our *own Hiſtorians* afford us nothing of the firſt Affairs of our Iſland but by Conjecture; all therefore of Certainty that we can gather muſt be from *foreign Writers*; and the chief, if not the only one to be depended upon in this Caſe, is JULIUS CÆSAR.

Q. IF *Julius Cæſar* is the chief or only *Hiſtorian* to be depended upon in this Affair, your Form, Mr. *T. W.* has read his *Commentaries:* Give us then an Account of *Britain* in *Cæſar*'s own Words.

A. CÆSAR deſcribes *Britain* as he found it about 1800 Years ago, thus [— " BRITANNIÆ *pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in Inſulâ ipſâ, memoriâ proditum dicunt: Maritima pars ab iis, qui*

prædæ

prædæ ac belli inferendi cauſâ, ex Belgio tranſierant; qui omnes, &c."] — "THE Inner Part of *Britain*, ſays *Cæſar*, is inhabited by ſuch as are recorded by Tradition to be originally produc'd in the Iſland; and the Sea Coaſts by ſuch as came out of *Belgium*, or the *Netherlands*, either to make Incurſions or Invaſions; who after the War was ended continu'd in the Poſſeſſions they had gain'd, and were call'd by the Name of the Cities from whence they came. The Country is very populous, and well-inhabited with Houſes, much like unto them in *France*. They have great Store of Cattle; and uſe Braſs for Money, or Iron Rings weigh'd at a certain Rate. In the midland Parts there is found great Quantities of Lead and Tin, and in the Maritime Parts Iron; but they have but little of that: their Braſs is brought in by other Nations. They have all Sorts of Trees which they have in *France*, excepting the Beach and the Firr. Their Religion will not ſuffer them to eat either Hare, Hen, or Gooſe; notwithſtanding they breed 'em all, as well for Novelty as Diverſion. The Country is more temperate, and not ſo cold as *France*.* The Form of the Iſland is triangular, one Side of which lies againſt *France*, of which Side that Angle wherein *Kent* is, the uſual Place of Landing from *France*, pointeth to the Eaſt, and the other Angle to the South. This Side containeth about 500 Miles. Another Side lies toward *Spain* and the Weſt, the Way where *Ireland* lies, being an Iſland about half as big as *Britain*, as far diſtant from it as *France*. In the midſt between *Britain* and *Ireland* lies an Iſland call'd *Mona*, or *the Iſle of Man*, beſides ſeveral other ſmaller Iſlands. The Length of this Side, according to the Opinion of the Inhabitants, containeth 700 Miles. The third Side lies to the North and

* The Lad deſcribes it all, as he goes on, by a Map of *Britannia Antiqua*.

the open Sea, except that this Angle doth point ſomewhat towards *Germany*; which Side is thought to contain 800 Miles. So that the whole Iſland contains in Circuit 2000 Miles. Of all the Inhabitants they of *Kent* are moſt courteous and civil; all their Country bordering upon the Sea, and little differing from the Manners of *France*. Moſt of the Inland People ſow no Corn, but live upon Milk and Fleſh, and are cloath'd with Skins. All the *Britons* in general paint their Fleſh with *Blue*, to the end they may ſeem more terrible in Fight. They have the Hair of their Head long, but all other Parts of their Body ſhaven, except their upper Lip. Their Wives are common to ten or twelve, eſpecially Brethren with Brethren, and Parents with Children; but the Children that are born are accounted theirs unto whom the Mother was firſt given in Marriage." —— *All theſe are* Cæſar's *own Words, as near as they can be tranſlated.* —— Vide Doctoris *S. Clarkii* Cæſ. Com. L. 5. §. 10. Bel. Gal.

Q. WHAT further Deſcription may be gather'd from *Cæſar* concerning the *Cuſtoms*, *Government*, *Laws*, *Religion*, and *Learning* of the ancient *Britons*?

A. As *Cæſar* declares expreſsly,* That the Arts and Learning of the ancient *Druids* were generally allow'd to have had their Beginning in *Britain*, and from thence transfer'd to *France*; and that, even in his time, ſuch as had a Deſire to attain to the perfect Knowledge of their Diſcipline, thought it neceſſary to travel into *Britain* to learn it: We con-

* *Diſciplina* DRUIDUM *in* Britanniâ *reperta, atque inde in* Galliam *tranſlata eſſe exiſtimatur; et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoſcere volunt, plerumque illò diſcendi cauſâ proficiſcuntur.* Bel. Gal. *L.* 6. §. 13.

clude

clude it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that *their* Diſcipline and Management of Affairs were much the ſame in *Britain* as in *France*.

The whole People therefore of this Iſland, tho' divided into ſeveral Cities or States, ſeem then to have conſiſted only of three Sorts of Men, whom *Cæſar* calls *Equites*, *Druides*, and *Plebes*; or, if we may ſo interpret them, *Nobility*, *Clergy*, and *Commonalty*; the laſt of whom had no Share in the GOVERNMENT, nor were of any further Account than as Clients or Slaves to the other two.

The EQUITES in their ſeveral States both in Peace and War were made *Princes* or *Chiefs*, and had their Authority, Clients or Followers, in proportion as they excell'd one another in Birth or Wealth; for this they took to be the only Mark of Nobility and Grandeur. The Men had Power of Life and Death over their Wives, Children, and Slaves. But none were allow'd to ſpeak or meddle with Matters of State, but in Aſſemblies of State.

The * DRUIDES had the whole Management of their *Laws*, *Religion*, and *Learning*. For Knowledge in all which their Youth and others reſorted to 'em, and held their Perſons in great Honour and Reputation. The Chief of the *Druids* was a Sort of *Pontiff* or Preſident, who had Authority over the reſt; at whoſe Deceaſe, if any one of the reſt excell'd in Dignity, he us'd to ſucceed: But if ſeveral *Equals* were found, they uſually went to Election, and even ſometimes contended about this

* The *Druids* were ſo call'd from the *Britiſh* Word *Deru*, or the *Greek* Δρῦς, both ſignifying an *Oak*; their ſacred Places being *Groves of Oaks*. Beſides that the *Miſletoe*, which grows on the *Oak*, was held in great Veneration by 'em for its Phyſical Virtues —— *Ad Viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare ſolebant*,—Ovid. *Strabo* ſays, ſuch of 'em as ſtudied Philoſophy and the Works of Nature were call'd *Eubates*, or Ὀυατεῖς, *Vates*. Their Poets were nam'd *Bards* —— *Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis Carmina Bardi*— Lucan.

Primacy by Force of Arms. — Reſpecting the Execution of their Laws, they met once a Year at a certain Time and Place, whither all that had *Controverſies* of Right and Wrong, Theft, Murder, or other Crimes, reſorted from all Parts, and were determin'd by theſe *Druids*: Who in their Deciſions had a ſupreme Power either to puniſh or acquit. If any Perſon private or publick refus'd to obey their Decree, they were * *excommunicated*, that is, depriv'd of all their Rights, Religious and Civil, and hated and avoided of all Men. — As to their Religion, it conſiſted chiefly in worſhipping their principal God *Mercury*, whom they ador'd as the Inventor of all Arts, the Conductor of Voyages and Journeys, and as having the greateſt Power and Influence over Gain and Merchandiſe. Next to him they preferr'd *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Minerva*; and had the ſame Opinion of 'em, as other Idolators had, namely, that *Apollo* was powerful in healing Diſeaſes, *Minerva* in communicating Artificial Inventions, *Jupiter* in governing the Celeſtial Empire, and *Mars* in Battle. To *Mars* they uſually conſecrated all their Spoils in War, and ſacrific'd ſuch Beaſts as were there taken. In their *publick Oblations* too, to appeaſe the Wrath of their *Gods* either in grievous Diſeaſes, or the Dangers of War, they'd ſometimes † *ſacrifice Men*, ſuch as Thieves, Robbers, or other Criminals, and for want of ſuch their innocent Slaves; putting them alive into

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* *Quibus* Sacrificiis interdicunt, *ii numero impiorum ac ſceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum ſermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant: neque iis petentibus Jus redditur, neque Honos ullus communicatur.* Cæſ. Bel. Gal. *L.* 6. §. 13.

† *Pro Victimis* Homines immolant, *&c. Alii immani magnitudine* Simulachra *habent: Quorum contexta Viminibus Membra, vivis Hominibus complent; quibus ſuccenſis, circumventi Flammâ exanimantur Homines.* Lib. 6. §. 14.

Images

Images of a monſtrous Magnitude, whoſe Limbs and Parts being made of *Oſiers*, were ſet on fire and conſum'd all together. Their *Doctrines* were principally to teach Men, *The Might and Power of the Immortal Gods*, and, *That the Souls of Men did not die, but tranſmigrate or paſs from one to another after Death.* Which laſt *Tenent* they thought to be of great Importance to ſtir Men up to Virtue and Valour from a Neglect of the Fear of Death.--- Their LEARNING beſides this (as theſe *Druides* were entirely exempt from Warfare, and all other Burthens of State) conſiſted alſo in *Philoſophical Enquiries*, ſuch as, *Concerning the Stars and their Motions*; *The Magnitude of the Earth and the World*; and, *The Nature of Things in general.* And to the end that this their Knowledge might not become *common* and *vulgar*, nor attainable without great Study and Induſtry, * they were allow'd by their Laws to *tranſcribe nothing* of their Science, but committed all to *Memory*, which they retain'd in a Multitude of *Verſes.* The bare Study of which wou'd perhaps take up a Man *twenty* Years, whether he betook himſelf to the Profeſſion at full Age, or was put to it from his Youth by his Friends. Moſt of their other Affairs, whether private or publick, they tranſacted and recorded in the † *Greek Tongue. Vide Cæſ. Com. Bel. Gal. L.* 6. §. 13, 14, 15.

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* *Et ſuâ Sponte multi in Diſciplinam conveniunt, et a Propinquis Parentibuſque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum* Verſuum *ediſcere dicuntur. Itaque nonnulli annos* vicenos *in Diſciplinâ permanent. Neque fas eſſe exiſtimant ea* Literis mandare, *&c.---- quòd neque in Vulgus Diſciplinam efferri velint; neque eos, qui diſcunt, Literis confiſos, minus Memoriæ ſtudere.* Ibid. *Lib.* 6. §. 13.

† All the *Editions* of *Cæſar* that I have ſeen have it *Græcis Literis.* But I can't think *Cæſar* wrote ſo. Dr. *Clarke* ſays— *Dubitant de hac Voce* [Græcis] *plurimi docti: Sed eruditè eam propugnant* Daviſius *et* Cellarius *in locum. Quos vide.*

CHAP. II.

The Romans *Invaſion, and Poſſeſſion of* Britain.

Q. WHAT further Account does *Cæſar* give of this Iſland, and what Pretence had he for invading it?

A. CÆSAR's Pretence was, that the *Britons* had ſupply'd the *French* with Arms and Ammunition in his *Gallick Wars.* Beſides which, *Mandubratius*, a *Britiſh* Prince or Chief, had fled to him into *France*, for Succour againſt his Uncle *Caſſivellaunus*, who had murder'd his Father King *Lud*, as ſome ſay, tho' *Cæſar* calls him *Imanuentius.* Upon this, (*Cæſar* having firſt inquired how large the Iſland was, the Nature, Cuſtoms and Power of the People, and ſending *Voluſenus* in a Galley before to diſcover their Coaſts, and find out the beſt Landing Places) *Cæſar* himſelf with eighty Ships fill'd with two Legions or 8000 Foot, and a ſufficient Number of Gallies to tranſport his Officers, put to Sea from *Calais* in the Night with a fair Wind, and by ten next Day arriv'd on the Coaſt; where he found all the Clifts poſſeſs'd with the Forces of the *Britons*: * who, having heard of his coming, had got together what Horſe, Foot, and War Chariots they cou'd, and boldly attack'd the *Romans* attempting to land, either by throwing Darts from the Shore, or making ſhort Sallies into the Water, their Horſes as well as themſelves being accuſtom'd to ſuch Services. The *Romans* terrify'd hereat, and not us'd to this Way of fighting, fail'd of their uſual Courage; which *Cæſar* perceiving, immediately man'd his

* *Julius Cæſar Britannis bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne Nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat.* Eutropius.

Gallies

Gallies in order to row up and down, and from thence with Slings, Engines, and Arrows to beat off the *Britons* from the Water-ſide. Which in great Meaſure had its deſir'd Effect. For the *Britons*, being as much terrify'd at the Strangeneſs of the Gallies, the Motion of the Oars, and the unuſual kind of Engines, began to retire. But the *Romans* ſtill lingring, and eſpecially for fear of the Depth of the Water, one of their *Enſigns* or Eagle-Bearers, begging of their Gods to proſper 'em, jumps over-board, and with a loud Voice cries out----*Deſilite Milites, niſi vultis Aquilam Hoſtibus prodere; ego certè meum Reipublicæ atque Imperatori Officium præſtitero* ---- "Follow me Brother Soldiers, unleſs you'll forſake your Standard and betray it to the Enemy; for my own part, I'll do my Duty to my Country and General." Upon which they all immediately out of that Ship follow'd, preſſing hard on the Enemy; and on both ſides the Fight was eager and bloody. In the mean time *Cæſar* made what haſte he cou'd to land the reſt by his Ship-boats and ſmaller Veſſels. As ſoon as the *Romans* got footing on firm Land, making Head together, they charg'd the *Britons*, and ſoon put 'em to Flight: But were not able to follow 'em, nor take the Iſland at that time for want of his Horſemen; eighteen Ships laden wherewith *Cæſar* had order'd to imbark from *St. Omers*, when himſelf ſet ſail from *Calais*; but by a ſudden Storm they were driven back, and ſo diſpers'd, that not one arriv'd.----*Cæſ. Bel. Gal.* L. 4. §. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Q. What follow'd upon this?

A. The *Britons*, aſſoon as they had recover'd their Safety by Flight, preſently diſpatch'd Meſſengers to *Cæſar* to intreat for Peace, promiſing

Hoſtages and Obedience in whatſoever he commanded. Their Rulers and Princes came out of all Quarters to commend themſelves and their States to him. Upon which, Peace was concluded four Days after *Cæſar*'s Arrival. But immediately afterwards, hearing that the aforeſaid Tempeſt had not only driven back *Cæſar*'s Horſemen, but had likewiſe well-nigh demoliſh'd all his Shipping that had brought over his Army, the *Britons* thought it their beſt Courſe to rebell. They ſent therefore Meſſengers into all Quarters to publiſh the ſmall Number of the *Roman* Forces, amplifying the Greatneſs of the Booty, and the eaſy means offer'd 'em of perpetual Liberty, ſince, if theſe were once overthrown and cut off from returning to *France*, none wou'd afterwards venture to bring an Army into *Britain:* Hence ſeveral Skirmiſhes enſu'd. In which *Cæſar* aim'd only to keep 'em off, while he cou'd repair his ſhatter'd Fleet in order to return. However, at laſt the *Britons*, having gather'd a great Multitude both of Horſe and Foot, boldly attack'd the *Roman* Camp; but at length, after an obſtinate and bloody Battle, not being any longer able to bear the Aſſault of the *Roman* Soldiers, they turn'd their Backs and fled: The *Romans* purſu'd 'em as far as they cou'd on foot, and after a great Slaughter, with the burning their Towns far and near, they return'd to their Camp. The ſame Day the *Britons* ſent Meſſengers to *Cæſar* to intreat for Peace; whom he commanded to double the Number of their Hoſtages, which he immediately, Winter being at hand, carry'd with him into *France*. —— *Cæſ. Bel. Gal.* L. 4. §. 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.

Q. Did *Cæſar* ever afterwards return to *Britain?*

A. Yes, the very next Spring, with 800 Ships, and an Army of five Legions, or about 20000 Foot,

Foot, and 2000 Horſe. Whereat the *Britons* (who notwithſtanding their Hoſtages, were got together in Arms on the Clifts at *Dover)* were ſo terrified, that they retir'd twelve Miles towards *Canterbury*; where, *Cæſar* following them, they for a long time bravely fought for their Lives and Liberties, but at length were routed. However, *Cæſar* cou'd not then purſue, being oblig'd to return to his Fleet, upon News brought him that another violent Tempeſt that Night had well nigh deſtroy'd his whole Navy; which with incredible Induſtry and Labour he repair'd in ten Days, and hal'd up all the Ships on Shore, and inclos'd 'em in his Camp. In the mean time the *Britons*, who were then compoſed of ſeveral States and Kings, and at continual Civil Wars with one another, gather'd together all their Forces, and by unanimous Conſent choſe *Caſſivellaunus* King of the *Trinobantes* their General;* who with his *Britons* prov'd as bold an Enemy, and gave *Cæſar* as much Trouble as ever he had met with. For during a whole Summer they had almoſt daily Battles on both Sides of the River *Thames*. What plagu'd the *Romans* moſt was their fortify'd Woods

* There ſeems to be ſomething in our *Climate* that inſpires with a more than ordinary Love of *Liberty*; for which never ſure did men behave braver than theſe poor unciviliz'd *Britons*, according to *Cæſar*'s own Account, who is thought here to make the beſt of his own Story. For 'tis odd, that after all his Fights and Advantages which he mentions, he ſhould drop his Deſign, and be contented only with a few Hoſtages and an eaſy Tax, without fortifying any one Place, or leaving any Garriſon in the Iſland. It looks as if he had had enough of 'em. *Lucan* taxes him with down-right turning his Back—— *Territa quæſitis oſtendit Terga Britannis*. *Horace* and *Tibullus* likewiſe hint that in their Days the *Britons* were conſider'd as an unconquer'd Nation— *Intactus aut Britannus*. Hor. Epode 8.— *Te manet invictus Romano Marte Britannus*. Tib. L. 4. And *Tacitus* ſays plainly— *Divus* Julius *cum exercitu Britanniam ingreſſus, quanquam proſpera pugna terruerit incolas, ac litore potitus eſt, poteſt videri oſtendiſſe poſteris non tradidiſſe*. Vita Agric. C. 13.

and

and War-Chariots. But *Cæſar* with his Veteran Troops ever puſhing 'em hard; and *Caſſivellaunus*, by Degrees being forſaken by moſt of his Confederate Chiefs or Kings, who revolted to *Cæſar*, was oblig'd at laſt to make Affairs up with *Mandubratius*, and in the Name of the whole People to ſue for Peace at the Expence of a yearly Tribute to be paid to the *Romans*, and Abundance of Hoſtages, with which *Cæſar* immediately departed the Iſland, and never came after. *Cæſ. Bel. Gal.* L. 5. §. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Q. In what Manner did the Ancient *Britons* uſe their War-Chariots?

A. Cæsar himſelf deſcribes 'em in theſe Words [*Genus hoc eſt ex Eſſedis Pugnæ: Primo per omnes partes perequitant*, &c.]—Their Manner of fighting with Chariots was, firſt to ride up and down, and caſt their Weapons as they ſaw Advantage; and with the Terror of their Horſes and Rattling of their Wheels to diſorder the Companies; and when they had wound themſelves in between any Troops of Horſe, they forſook their Chariots and fought on Foot. In the mean time their Charioteers would drive a little aſide, and ſo place themſelves, that if their Maſters needed any Help, they might have an eaſy Paſſage to 'em. By this means they perform'd in all their Fights both the nimble Motion of Horſemen, and the firm Stability of Footmen; and were ſo ready with daily Practice, that they could ſtop their Horſes in the Deſcent of a ſteep Hill, and turn ſhort or moderate their going as they pleas'd; they'd run along the Pole of the Chariot, and reſt upon the Yoak or Harneſs, and return as ſpeedily again, at their Pleaſure. *Cæſ. Bel. Gal.* L. 4. § 29.

Q. How

Q. How long did *Britain* continue Tributary to the *Romans?*

A. Almost 500 Years, tho' in that time they frequently rebell'd and refus'd to pay the Tribute. And first they refus'd it to *Caligula*, the fourth Emperor after *Julius Cæsar*, who was so enrag'd as to undertake an * Expedition against 'em himself; but not having Courage enough for an Invasion, caus'd his Army to load their Helmets with Pebbles and Cockleshells, and ridiculously return'd triumphing with the Spoils, as he call'd 'em, of the *Ocean.* But *Claudius* the next Emperor, by his Deputies *AulusPlautius*, and *Ostorius Scapula*, subdu'd the *Britons*, and carried their † King *Caractacus* to *Rome* in Triumph, who is said, upon beholding the Riches and Glory of that City, to reprove the *Romans*, *That being Masters of such glorious Things, they should nevertheless be greedy after the Possessions of the Poor Britons.* Under *Nero* the next Emperor they rebell'd again, who being left Protector to Queen *Boadicea* and her two Daughters, abus'd his Trust, and ‡ had 8000 of his

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**Suetonius* thus relates *Caligula*'s sham Expedition—— *Postremo* Caligula, *quasi perpetraturus Bellum, directâ acie in litore Oceani, ac Ballistis Machinisque dispositis, nemine gnaro ac opinante quidnam cæpturus esset, repentè ut* Conchas legerent, *Galeasque et Sinus replerent, imperavit, Spolia Oceani vocans, Capitolio Palatioque debita.* Calig. C. 46.

† King *Caractacus*'s Case and Oration in *Tacitus* is worth perusing—— *Habui equos, viros, arma, opes. Quid mirum si hæc invitus amisi? Num, si vos omnibus imperitare vultis, sequitur ut omnes Servitutem accipiant? &c.* Annal. L. 13. C. 37. *Eutropius* adds too, that this *Claudius* conquer'd the *Orkney Isles*— *Quasdam Insulas etiam ultra* Britanniam *in Oceano positas, Romano Imperio addidit, quæ appellantur* Orcades. Lib. 7. C. 13.

‡ *Dion Cassius* says, in this memorable Rising were cut off 80000, but *Tacitus* says only 70000— *Ad septuaginta millia Civium et Sociorum cecidisse constitit.* Annal. Lib. 14. C. 33. Where the injur'd and valiant *Boadicea*'s whole Story is elegantly

his *Romans* cut off, but at length the *Britons* were overpower'd. In * *Flavius Veſpaſian*'s Time they rebell'd again, but were ſoon quaſh'd. And in *Domitian*'s Time they rebell'd and kill'd † 340 *Romans*, but in the End loſt 10000 *Britons*, and had the whole Iſland ſubdu'd by *Julius Agricola*, the *Roman* Deputy, 136 Years after *Julius Cæſar*'s firſt coming.

Q. WHAT follow'd after? and how did the *Britons* at laſt get clear of this Tribute?

A. THE *Britons* were ſcarce ever ‡ eaſy under it; and as ſure as ever *the Roman Deputies* at any

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ly deſcrib'd, and well worth the Reading. *Eutropius* obſerves, that in *Nero*'s Reign Things were carried to that Height in reſpect to *Britain* that— *Britanniam pene amiſit* Nero; *nam duo ſub hoc nobiliſſima oppida capta illic atque everſa ſunt.* Lib. 7. C. 14.

* *Flavius Veſpaſian*, when Emperor, did not come himſelf into *Britain*, but ſoon quaſh'd 'em by his Deputies: his Name being terrible to 'em; having himſelf while General to *Claudius* fought with 'em thirty-two Battles, conquer'd two moſt powerful States, took twenty Towns, and the Iſle of *Wight*— Flavius Veſpaſianus, *in* Britanniam *a* Claudio *miſſus, tricies et bis cum hoſte conflixerit; duas validiſſimas Gentes, viginti oppida, Inſulam* Vectam *Britanniæ proximam Imperio Romano adjecerit.* Eutropius, Lib. 7. C. 19.

† So Says *Tacitus* —— Cæſa Hoſtium ad decem millia; noſtrorum trecenti quadraginta cecidere. *Vitâ Agricolæ, Cap.* 37. In this Life of *Julius Agricola*, wrote by his Son-in-Law *Cornelius Tacitus*, we have a fuller Account of the *Britiſh* Wars than any where elſe; for he made here no leſs than ſeven Campains. *Horſley*, in his *Romana Britannia*, p. 38, obſerves that the whole Treatiſe is juſtly eſteem'd a Maſter-piece by the beſt Judges. The Strength and Vivacity of the Expreſſion, the Beauty and Variety of the Thought being almoſt inimitable.

‡ Theſe ancient *Britons* were never eaſy under Slavery and Oppreſſion, they had an unconquerable Spirit of Liberty— *Ipſi Britanni*, ſays *Tacitus*, *tributa et injuncta Imperii munera impigrè obeunt, ſi Injuriæ abſint: has ægrè tolerant, jam domiti ut pareant, nondum ut ſerviant.* Vit. Agric. C. 13.

time

time oppreſs'd 'em too hard, ſo ſure were they to riſe and put their Garriſons to the Sword. Thus they rebell'd in the Times of *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, and *Commodus*. In *Septimius Severus*'s Time they cut off 50000 *Romans*. They kill'd and loſt many thouſands in the Time of *Carus* and *Diocleſian*. At length, in the Year of *Chriſt* 307, they rebelling under their King *Coilus*, the Emperor *Conſtantius* came over himſelf, and, finding King *Coilus* dead,* married his fair Daughter Princeſs *Helena*, by whom he had *Conſtantinus the Great*, the firſt *Chriſtian Emperor*; who was ſuppos'd to have been taught Chriſtianity by his Mother, the *Britons* having receiv'd the Goſpel ſoon after our *Saviour's* Death. From the Time of this Alliance, the *Britons* and *Romans* agreed better, the firſt paying their Tribute freely, and the latter defending 'em from the *Picts* and *Scots* their incroaching Neighbours; till about the Year 427, the *Roman Empire* declining thro' the Invaſion of *Goths*, *Vandals*, and other Nations, oblig'd 'em to withdraw their Garriſons from hence; and ſo the *Romans* of their own accord wholly relinquiſh'd this Iſland.

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* So ſays *Eutropius*— Conſtantio mortuo, *Conſtantinus*, ex obſcuriore matrimonio ejus filius, in *Britanniâ* creatus eſt Imperator. But Venerable *Bede* has it— *Conſtantinus*, *Conſtantii* ex Concubinâ *Helenâ* filius, in *Britanniâ* creatus Imperator. So that *Conſtantine* may be rank'd among the Number of Baſtards. He was indeed, as Mr. *Clarke* of *Hull* obſerv'd, the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, but his true Character no great Credit to the Chriſtian Cauſe, any more than that of our *Harry* the VIIIth to the *Reformation*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The Saxons *Poſſeſſion of* England, *divided into ſeven* Kingdoms, *with the* Britiſh Kings *that withſtood the* Heptarchy.

Q. WERE not the *Britons* glad of thus getting rid of the *Romans*?

A. NOT at all. They had no Reaſon to be glad. For* the *Picts* and *Scots*, after the *Romans* had left

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* The PICTS and SCOTS not being before mention'd as concern'd in the Iſland of *Great-Britain*, an *Annotation* here may not be unneceſſary.

CÆSAR's Deſcription of *Britain* doubtleſs includes the whole Iſland of *Great-Britain*; which in all probability was all along inhabited by *Britons*, properly ſo call'd, till the Year of our *Lord* 448. About which time Part of the SCOTS (who were then the natural Inhabitants of *Ireland*; tho' 'tis uncertain whether originally *Indigenæ*, or a Mixture of *Scythians* and *Spaniards* who ſettled there; however, at that time grown too numerous for their Iſland of *Hibernia* and the adjacent Iſles call'd *Hebrides*) landing in *Albion* under their Leader *Fergus*, and joining with the PICTS (who probably were ſuch *Britons*, as had retir'd into the Northern Parts of the Iſland to avoid the Tyranny of the *Romans*, and ſtill retain'd the Cuſtom of painting their Skins; whence the *Romans* call'd 'em *Picti*, tho' oftener *Caledones*) they in time compell'd the *Britons* to retire Southward, and leave them in Poſſeſſion of all the Country lying North of the *Tine*. But at length, Jars ariſing between theſe *Scots* and *Picts*, the *Scots*, ſtrengthen'd by continual Supplies from their Brethren the *Iriſh*, and growing too powerful for the *Picts*, in the end utterly deſtroy'd 'em, and kept the Poſſeſſion for themſelves. So ſay the Biſhops *Uſher*, *Lloyd*, and *Stillingfleet*. By this Account the Inhabitants of *Ireland*, or the *Scots*, were not ſettled in *North-Britain* till near the Year 500: about the ſame time that the *Saxons* took Poſſeſſion of *South-Britain*.

SED AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

THE *Scotiſh* Hiſtorians, *Buchanan*, *Hector Boethius*, and *Mackenzie*, lay claim to a much longer Poſſeſſion of *North-Britain*. For they tell us, that not long after *Noah*'s Flood, the *Scyths* or *Scots* are ſaid to have landed in *Ireland*; who in the Year

left the Iſland, did much annoy the poor *Britons*. The *Romans* ſent 'em Aid againſt them ſeveral times, and at their laſt coming help'd 'em to repair * *Severus*'s Wall,

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Year of the World 3380, being join'd by a Colony of *Spaniards*, united and grew ſo populous as oblig'd 'em likewiſe to people the *Eabudes* or *Hebrides*, ſmall adjacent Iſlands on the North: Which being likewiſe overſtock'd forc'd 'em to look further. Not long after which, Part of this People, being join'd by the PICTS, a People of *Germany* in queſt alſo of a Settlement, ſteer'd their Courſe to *Albion*, where finding few Inhabitants, they landed and ſettled without much Trouble in the Northern Parts. Afterwards, upon their multiplying, in the Year of the World 3627, *Ferchard* King of *Great Scotland* or *Ireland* ſent over his Son *Fergus*, who was the firſt King of *Little Scotland* or *North-Britain*. From whoſe Arrival to the *Roman Invaſion* Things remain'd in much the ſame State. From the *Channel* to the *Tine*, the Country was poſſeſſed by the *Britons*, and divided into ſeventeen petty States. From the *Tine* to the utmoſt Bounds North, the *Picts* inhabited the Eaſtern over-againſt *Germany*, and the *Scots* the Weſtern Parts oppoſite to *Ireland*. They count fifteen Kings from *Fergus* to *Ederus*, who, ſay they, reign'd in *Scotland* when *Cæſar* invaded *Britain*.

And the IRISH, if you'll believe 'em, tell you, Their's is the moſt ancient *Monarchy* in the World.

* The WALL here mention'd was at firſt a Rampart of Turf, rais'd by the Emperor *Adrian*, A. D. 120, eighty Miles in Length from the Mouth of the *Tine* to *Solway Frith*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Picts* or *Caledonians* upon the *Roman* Garriſons. In the Year 140 *Antoninus Pius* rais'd another Rampart, where *Julius Agricola* had before built Forts, between the two *Friths*, confining theſe troubleſome Northern Inhabitants to narrower Bounds, but they often broke thro' 'em. At length about the Year 209, the *Roman* Emperor *Septimius Severus* built the Wall here mention'd of Free-ſtone all along *Adrian*'s Rampart; Part of which remains to this Day. *Eutropius* reckons the Length of this Wall but 32 Miles.—*Severus*, ut receptas Provincias omni ſecuritate muniret, Vallum per XXXII millia paſſuum a mari ad mare deduxit. Lib. 8. C. 19. But *Bede* ſays 132, tho' he hints it, as well as t'other, not to be of Free-ſtone—— *Severus*, ut receptas Provincias ab Incurſione barbarica faceret ſecuriores, magnam Foſſam firmiſſimumque Vallum, crebris inſuper turribus communitum per CXXXII millia paſſuum a mari uſque ad mare duxit. C. 66. De Temp. Rat. *Bede* likewiſe mentions this Reparation—— Iterum, petito Auxilio, *Romani* advolant, et cæſum Hoſtem trans maria fugant, conjunctiſque ſibi *Britannis* Murum, non Terrâ ut ante pulvereum, ſed Saxo ſolidum. Sic valedicunt ſociis tanquam ultra non reverſuri. *Ib.*

Wall, which reach'd from Sea to Sea between *England* and *Scotland*; when bidding 'em farewell, desir'd 'em to look to themselves, for they cou'd come no more. — This oblig'd the distress'd *Britons* to send into *Germany* for the Assistance of the * *Saxons*; who, coming under the Command of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, landed in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 449, and joining the *Britons* routed their Enemies. For which Service *Vortigern*, then King of the *Britons*, gave *Hengist Kent*, whereof he soon after took the Name of King. The *Saxons*, having thus got Footing in the Land, soon began to let the *Britons* know that they design'd to be their Masters; after which, *Hengist*, causing the *British Nobles* to meet him on *Salisbury* Plain, under Pretence of a Treaty, did there treacherously order 'em all to be slain. Afterwards by Degrees (more *Saxons* and *Angles* coming out of *Germany*) the *Saxons* erected an *Heptarchy* here in *Britain*, about the Year 585, dividing it into seven Kingdoms, *viz. Kent*, *South-Saxons*, *West-Saxons*, *East-Saxons*, *Northumberland*, *Mercia*, and *East-Angles*. Each of which Kingdoms had a continued † Succession of several Kings, who were ever at War with one another, as well

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* These Saxons were a People of *Germany*, so call'd perhaps from *Seax*, a *Sword*,

Quippe brevis Gladius apud illos Saxa *vocatur*,
Unde sibi Saxo *nomen traxisse putatur.* Engelhusius.

Rapin says, — 'Tis certain, when the *Britons* sent for 'em, the *Saxons* were in Possession of *Westphalia*, *Saxony*, *East* and *West Friesland*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, Vol. I. p. 26. —— *Bede* tells us those that came were *Saxons*, *Angles*, and *Jutes*——Angli *de illa Patria quæ* Angulus *dicitur*, *et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter* Jutas *et* Saxones *perhibetur*. Eccl. Hist. C. 15.

† In the Year 598 St. Austin came to *England* with forty *Benedictine Monks*, being sent by Pope *Gregory* I. to instruct the *Anglo-Saxons* in the Knowledge of the Gospel. Who were soon after

well as the *Britiſh Kings*, for the Space of about 360 Years, from *Hengiſt*, the moſt uncertain and dulleſt Part of all the *Engliſh Hiſtory*.

Q. How many, and what were the Names of the BRITISH KINGS that withſtood the *Saxons* Conqueſt; tho' forc'd to retire into * *Wales*?

A. THIRTEEN, whoſe Names were *Vortigern*, *Vortimer*, *Ambroſe*, *Pendragon*, † *Arthur*, *Conſtan-*

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after converted, and *Auſtin* made the firſt Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY. We may remark here that the *Britons* had receiv'd the Goſpel long before, and that YORK and LONDON had been two Archbiſhopricks; the Precedency of which Pope *Gregory* in his Letter to St. *Auſtin* orders him thus to manage —— Sit verò inter *Londinenſis* et *Eboracenſis* Civitatis in poſterùm Honoris ita Diſtinctio, ut ipſe prior habeatur, qui prius fuerit ordinatus. *Bede L.* 1. *c.* 20.

* The *Saxons* gave the *Britons* the Name of *Gwalliſh*, or *Walliſh*, that is, *Gauls*, taking them to be of *Gauliſh* Extraction. Whence *Cambria* came by the Name of *Wales*. *Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 41.

† This King ARTHUR Hiſtorians report to have been a great Hero; he obtain'd, they ſay, ten Victories over the *Saxons*; killing, in the Year 511, in one Battle 400 Men with his own Hand; and ravaged the Country of the *Picts*. But at length *Cerdic* the *Saxon*, Supplies of *Saxons* continually coming over, got the better of him in ſuch a manner that made the *Britons* deſpair of ever driving out the *Saxons*, and ſoon after oblig'd 'em to retire into *Wales*. *Cerdic* died in 534; at which time *Modred*, Nephew to *Arthur*, join'd the *Saxons* and *Picts* againſt *Arthur*. When in Battle, the Uncle and Nephew meeting, *Modred* was kill'd on the ſpot, and *Arthur* mortally wounded, and died in the 90th Year of his Age, and 34th of his Reign. He is ſaid to have inſtituted the Order of *Knights of the Round Table*, ſo famous in Romances. *Rapin* thinks, what gave room for ſo many Fictions and Romances was, that the *Britons* lov'd him ſo well they would not believe him dead, till his Tomb was found in the Reign of *Henry* II, 600 Years after his Death. *Occultavit ſe Rex moribundus ne Caſui tanto inſultarent Inimici, Amicique moleſtarentur. Unde quoniam de Morte* ARTHURI *vel ejus Sepulchro nihil referunt Hiſtorici, Gens Britonum ipſum adhuc vivere præ Magnitudine Dilectionis contendunt.* M. Weſtm. p. 192.

tine,

tine, *Conatus*, *Vertiporus*, *Malgo*, *Careticus*, *Cadwan*, *Cadwallo*, *Cadwallader*, which laſt died *Anno* 689, and left the *Saxons* entire Maſters of *England*.

Q. How long afterwards did this *Heptarchy* laſt?

A. Till the Year 819, when *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who, by King *Brithrick* his Predeceſſor, having through Envy been condemn'd to be beheaded, fled to *France*; where, under *Charles the Great*, and at other *European* Courts, he learn'd all the polite Arts of Peace and War, and by that means, when he return'd, eaſily gain'd Rule over all the *Seven Kingdoms*, and became firſt *ſole Monarch* of England, which Name he either firſt gave or confirm'd to the whole Kingdom from Part of his *Saxon* People call'd *Angles*.

Head-Scholar.] If the *Hiſtory of England*, Worthy Gentlemen, may be compar'd to a Play, we'll call this the End of the First Act: And by way of Interlude, *ex Re natâ*, we mean from this King *Egbert*'s being like to be beheaded by *Brithrick*, we'll beg Leave to preſent you with a Deſcription of that Ancient *Inſtrument of Juſtice*

The Axe.

SECU-

SECURIS.

The AXE.

HEROICIS.

ROMA Orbis Victrix, tantis præclara Triumphis,
Præsidium elegit Juris, Sceleriſque nefandi
Me ſolam Ultricem; per *me* ſecura manebat
Libertas humana diu; timuitque SECURIM
Ambitio, et juſtæ Pœnæ eſt ſuppreſſa Timore.
Regibus hinc prælata fui; prælata verendis
Conſulibus; visâ tremuit Populuſque SECURI,
Nec ſacras auſus Leges violare, Metuque
Eſſe pius cæpit. Sic magnum quando *Tonantem*
Spernere cæpit Homo, parcus Cultorque Deorum eſt,
Si Fulmen ſummâ demittit *Jupiter* Arce
Cœlorum, trepidans ſubitò ſua Crimina linquit
Orbis, et iratum ſupplex colit, ecce! Minantem.
Nec Vulgus tantum Plebemque *Ego* terreo; novit
Parcere *me* nulli * *Torquatus Manlius*; et vos
Prognati † *Bruto*; Vos, Legum prima, SECURIS
Juſtis affecit Pœnis, *Famamque* Parenti,
Immotus qui veſtra ſedens ibi Vulnera vidit,
Æternam dedit, et ſparſit per Sæcula Nomen.
Nunc etiam *Britonum* claros *ego* fulcio Reges,
Per me Majeſtas vivit ſecura Rebellûm,
Terreſtremque *Jovem* Populus veneratur, amatque:
Quicquid et in CAROLO puduit peccâſſe SECURIM,
In te tutando, GEORGI, delere licebit.

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* *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, who had his own Son beheaded for tranſgreſſing his Command in Fighting, tho' he conquer'd the Enemy. *Vide Livium.*

† *Lucius Junius Brutus*, who ſtood and ſaw his two Sons beheaded for aſſiſting the Tyrant *Tarquin*. *Vide Livium.*

SECURIS.

The AXE.

WHEN ROME thro' all the Earth enlarg'd it's Sway,
And taught ev'n *Eaſtern Monarchs* to obey;
They, whom the Conquer'd World did trembling ſee,
And kneeling Kings ador'd, were rul'd by *me.*
The *Sword*, tho' held by *Themis* ſacred Hand,
Could not with equal Terror *Rome* command,
As I before the *King* or *Conſul* born,
When in dread State I did their Pomp adorn;
With ſilent Horror trembling Villains ſaw
The grand Aſſerter of the ſacred Law.
Thus, when the World forgets it's Sovereign *Lord*,
And *Jove*'s no more by impious Man ador'd;
If Thunder rouls along the gloomy Skies,
And the wing'd Light'ning, arm'd with Terror, flies;
At every Shrine *Man* grateful Incenſe pays,
And the Almighty Threat'ner ſtrait obeys.
By *me* great *Brutus* gain'd immortal Fame,
And rigid *Manlius* an eternal Name:
Fame to the World their Juſtice ſhall declare,
Who their own Sons, when guilty, cou'd not ſpare;
And ſaw them die without one falling Tear.
As when the Huſbandman would have his Vine,
Renew'd in all its Cluſters, fairer ſhine,
He prunes and lops off the ſuperfluous Boughs,
Which preſs it down, and ſpoil it as it grows:
Then, as the Heads of *Hydra* ſtill grew more,
When once cut off, than they had done before,
The Vine more fruitful grows, more lovely ſprouts,
And in tall budding Branches upwards ſhoots;
So I, by purging an infected State
And bringing Villains to a ſpeedy Fate,

Secure

Secure the Good, reſtore their former Peace,
And thus make *Virtue's* Empire more increaſe.
Nor does *my* Power extend to *Rome* alone;
In *Britain* too *my* mighty Force is known:
There from rebellious Rage their *Kings* I guard,
And Traitors meet from *me* their juſt Reward;
Taught by whoſe Fate, all due Obedience pay,
Submit to Juſtice, and the Regal Sway;
And in it's great *Vicegerent* Heav'n obey.
But oh! by impious Subjects once defil'd,
The Blood of *Charles the firſt* by *me* was ſpill'd!
Which fatal Stain that we may waſh away,
Obedience to our Sovereign let us pay;
Great GEORGE, who juſtly rules, let's juſtly love,
The trueſt Pattern of the Power above.
Still may the AXE his Enemies deſtroy,
That we his Bleſſings may at Peace enjoy;
May Fear of Juſtice Unity reſtore,
Let it ſuffice that once we fell before,
And Diſcord vex our peaceful Land no more.

CHAP. IV.

The SAXON *ſole Monarchs, or Kings of* England.

Q. LET us now return to our HISTORY of ENGLAND. How long did the *Saxons* enjoy this Kingdom afterwards? and how many of 'em were accounted *ſole Monarchs* of *England?*

A. THE SAXONS afterward held this Kingdom 198 Years; in which Space there were fifteen ſole Monarchs, viz. *Egbert*, *Ethelwolf*, *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred* I, *Alfred*, *Edward* I, *Athelſtan*, *Edmund* I, *Edred*, *Edwin*, *Edgar*, *Edward* II, *Ethelred* II, and *Edmund Ironſide*.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of theſe fifteen *Saxon Kings* diſtinctly, and in Order.

A. THE firſt ſole Monarch of *England* was EGBERT *the Great*, the potent King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; who firſt conquer'd the *Britons*, who then inhabited the Coaſts of *Cornwall* and *Wales*; afterwards he defeated *Witglaph* King of the *Mercians*, and then turning his Arms againſt the Kings of *Kent*, of *Eaſt-Angles*, of *Suſſex*, of *Eſſex*, and of the *North-humbers*, he made himſelf Maſter of their Territories; whereupon he order'd himſelf to be crown'd abſolute Monarch at *Wincheſter*. In the fourteenth Year of his Reign, the * *Danes* invaded *England* with 23000 Men, beat the King's Army, and began to ſettle themſelves: But two Years after *Egbert* routed 'em entirely, drove 'em back to their Ships, and out of all Parts of *England*. He reigned as *Monarch* nineteen Years, and was buried at *Wincheſter* in the Year 838. Which Year or the next was very remarkable for the *Scots* entire Deſtruction of the *Picts*.

ETHELWOLF, the Son of EGBERT, ſucceeded ——, who had been Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. In his Reign the *Danes* again enter'd *England*, took and plunder'd † *London*; but he march'd againſt

* Theſe DANES, ſuppos'd to receive their Name from *Dan* firſt King of *Denmark*, as *Rapin* obſerves, began their Deſcents and Ravages preſently after the Union of the ſeven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, with a Fury equal to that wherewith the *Saxons* or *Engliſh* themſelves had formerly attack'd the *Britons*; and continued ſo to do for above two hundred Years. *Vol.* I. *p.* 81.

† LONDON is ſuppos'd to be built about the Year 50, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, no Mention being made of it in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time. In *Nero*'s Reign *Tacitus* tells us it was a famous *Trading Town* — *Londinium cognomento quidem Coloniæ non inſigne, ſed copiâ Negotiatorum et Commeatuum maximè celebre.* Annal. L. 14. C. 33. The Walls were built in 340 by *Conſtantine the Great*, in an oblong ſpace of three Miles in Compaſs. The Origin of its Name is unknown.

'em,

'em, and cut moſt of them to pieces in 851; however, they return'd two Years after, at which time he cut 'em all off, that not one eſcap'd to tell his Countrymen the ill News. This King freed *Church Lands* from all Tribute and regal Services. Afterwards going to *Rome*, and being kindly receiv'd by Pope *Leo* IVth, he made this Kingdom tributary to the Holy See, obliging each Family in his Dominions to pay a Shilling a Year, which was call'd *Peter-Pence*, and was duly paid 680 Years, till *Henry* VIII. put a Stop to it. He left four Sons, *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*, all which in their Turns ſucceeded him. He reign'd twenty-one Years, and died in 857.

ETHELBALD was the third *Saxon* Monarch, eldeſt Son of *Ethelwolf*; but he had neither the Piety nor Valour of his Father or Grandfather; by which means he drew upon himſelf the Hatred of his Subjects, tho' he reign'd but two Years.

ETHELBERT was the fourth *Saxon* Monarch; a wiſe, valiant, and very pious King; but conſtantly peſter'd with the *Danes*, who landed, and deſtroy'd *Wincheſter*; but at laſt were totally routed. He reign'd ſix Years, and died in the Year 866

ETHELRED was the fifth *Saxon* Monarch, applauded for his Valour, Prudence, and Piety. The *Danes* in his time began to over-run the whole Kingdom, and being *Pagans* deſtroy'd all before 'em, pulling down Monaſteries, Abbies, Churches, and ſetting Fire to the City of *York*, with other Ravages. This King fought in one Year nine ſet Battles with 'em, and at length gave 'em a great Overthrow, ſlaying one of their Kings, nine Earls, and an infinite Number of Common Soldiers; but about fourteen Days after in another Battle the *Danes* routed his Army, and King *Ethelred* him-

ſelf loſt his Life, in the ſixth Year of his Reign, *Anno* 872.

ALFRED *the* **Great* ſucceeded his three Brothers, and was a moſt excellent and learned Prince. The *Danes*, who were now vaſtly numerous in *England*, oppreſs'd him ſo much, that he was glad to compound with 'em to have only Part of his Kingdom left him. From which they at length alſo drove him. But he afterwards got into the *Danes* Camp in Diſguiſe, by feigning himſelf a Fidler; where beholding their ſluggiſh Security, he gather'd his ſcatter'd Forces, totally routed the *Danes*, and forc'd 'em to be *baptiz'd* or to leave his Dominions; which they who went never return'd to afterwards during his Reign. King *Alfred* after this employ'd himſelf in enacting † good *Laws*, and encouraging *Arts* and *Sciences*. He us'd to ſeparate the natural Day into three Parts, eight Hours whereof he ſpent in Contemplation, eight in State Affairs, and eight Hours in Recreation, Sleep, and providing for himſelf. He divided *England* into Shires, inſtituted Juries, founded the ‡ Univerſity of *Oxford*, in 886, and died in Peace, aged fifty-two, in the Year 900, and in the 28th Year of his Reign.

EDWARD *the Elder*, King *Alfred*'s Son, was the ſeventh *Saxon* Monarch, and —— a moſt juſt and valiant Prince. He founded ‖ the Univerſity

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* *Alfred* is juſtly diſtinguiſh'd with the Sirname of *Great*. No Hiſtorian charges him with any Vice, but all unanimouſly agree to repreſent him as one of the moſt glorious Princes that ever wore the Crown. *Tindal*'s *Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 97.

† *Alfred*'s Laws were us'd at *Weſtminſter*, as low as the Reign of *Edward* IV. *Spelman*, p. 90.

‡ *Cambden* ſays, *Alfred* founded three Schools at *Oxford*, viz. for *Grammar*, *Philoſophy*, and *Divinity*.

‖ So thinks *Rapin*: but ſome ſay, we have no authentick Teſtimony of any *Univerſity* at *Cambridge* till 1110, the 10th of *Henry* I. They had only Schools at firſt. The firſt College was *Peter-Houſe*, founded by *Hugh Balſham*, Biſhop of *Ely*, 1284.

of

of *Cambridge*; in 912 forc'd the *Welch* who revolted to return to their Allegiance; kept the *Danes* under, and extended his Dominion to *Scotland*, whoſe King and Nobles did him Homage. He reign'd twenty-four Years, and died in 925.

ATHELSTAN was the eighth *Saxon* Monarch, King *Edward*'s Baſtard-Son, a King admired and courted by moſt Princes of *Europe*. He caus'd the *Bible* to be tranſlated into *Engliſh*; made *Scotland* and *Wales* tributary; vanquiſh'd the *Danes* and *Scots*, in one Battle killing * ſeven of their Kings or Chiefs. In his time liv'd *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, famous for overcoming the Giant *Colbrand* the *Daniſh* Champion near the Walls of *Wincheſter*. This King reign'd ſixteen Years, and died in 941.

EDMUND *the Pious* was the ninth *Saxon* Monarch, being the legitimate and eldeſt Son of King *Edward*. He was reckon'd a good and brave Prince; added ſeveral admirable *Laws* to thoſe of King *Alfred*; defeated the *Northumbrians* who had rebell'd; gave *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland* to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, but oblig'd him to do Homage for it. At laſt, in the eighth Year of his Reign, he was murder'd by one *Leolt*, a vile Wretch, whom he had baniſh'd, leaving behind him his two Sons *Edwin* and *Edgar*, both thought too young immediately to ſucceed him.

EDRED, the tenth *Saxon* Monarch, was Brother to the laſt King. Who, after he had reduc'd the *Northumbrian Danes* to Obedience, by the Advice of St. *Dunſtan*, devoted himſelf to a Life of Piety, built and endow'd ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and died in 955, having reign'd ſeven Years.

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* *Axminſter* in *Devonſhire* is famous for the Tombs of theſe Princes ſlain in this Battle of *Brunanburgh*. *Cambden*, Vol. I. P. 44.

EDWIN,

EDWIN, the eleventh *Saxon* Monarch, was King *Edmund*'s eldeſt Son; a Prince who hated the *Monks*, which was a very great Crime in that Age. He ejected 'em from their *Beneſices*, and gave 'em to Laymen. He baniſh'd *Dunſtan*, his Uncle's Tutor; but was at laſt depos'd, when he had reigned four Years; which broke his Heart.

EDGAR, *the Pacifick*, was the twelfth *Saxon* Monarch, crown'd even before his Brother *Edwin*'s Death; a Prince very laſcivious, but at the ſame time very valiant. He recall'd St. *Dunſtan* from Baniſhment, and reſtor'd the *Church* to its Privileges. He had always an Army on Foot in the North; ſo that without drawing the Sword, he forced the Kings of *Wales*, of *Ireland*, and of the *Iſle of Man*, to Obedience; and is ſaid to have had *eight petty Kings to row his Barge up the River *Dee*. He oblig'd the *Welch* to pay him annually 300 Wolves-Heads, and pardon'd Criminals in *England* for ſuch a Number of Wolves Heads, according to the Crime; by which Means he entirely deſtroy'd the Breed. He reigned 16 Years, and died in 975, aged 32.

EDWARD *the Martyr*, the thirteenth *Saxon* Monarch, was *Edgar*'s Son; in whoſe Time great Tumults aroſe between the Monks and Secular Prieſts, which *Dunſtan* by a Trick ended in the Monks Favour, in order to pleaſe the *Pope*. The other Eccleſiaſticks, believing the King concern'd with *Dunſtan*, conſpired with *Elfrida* his Mother-in-Law, and got him aſſaſſinated in the fourth Year of his Reign.

ETHELRED *the Second*, the fourteenth *Saxon* Monarch, was Son to King *Edgar* by *Elfrida*; a

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* Theſe eight Kings were *Malcolm* King of *Cumberland*, *Machus* Lord of the Iſles, and theſe ſix *Welch* Princes, *Dufnal*, *Sifert*, *Hewel*, *Jago*, *Inchell*, *Jevaf*. Malmſb. p. 56.

very

very Coward, and extravagantly indolent as well as covetous. He by a ſecret and inhuman Commiſſion caus'd all the *Danes*, who had ſettled themſelves in *England* under the preceding Reigns, to be maſſacred. This occaſion'd *Sweyn* King of *Denmark* to invade *England*; where defeating *Ethelred*, he oblig'd him to pay 30,000 *l.* rais'd on the *Engliſh* by a Tax call'd *Danegeld*, and ſail'd off with the Booty. But, returning next Year with a more numerous Army, he entirely conquer'd *England*, and forc'd *Ethelred* to flee into *Normandy*. But *Sweyn* dying ſoon after, *Ethelred* return'd to *England*, and died alſo next Year, in 1016, having reign'd thirty-ſeven Years.

EDMUND, ſirnam'd *Ironſide*, for his extraordinary Strength and Valour, was the fifteenth *Saxon* Monarch, and *Ethelred*'s eldeſt Son. But he had the ill Fortune to be oppos'd by a powerful Enemy *Canutus*, Son to *Sweyn*, who with his *Danes* poſſeſs'd the greateſt Part of *England* when *Edmund* came to the Crown. However, after ſeveral Battles, *Canutus* and *Edmund* agreed to fight it out at ſingle Combat; but neither getting the Advantage, they at laſt agreed to divide the Realm between them. But * *Edmund* was ſoon after murder'd, in the firſt Year of his Reign, by wicked *Edrick* his Brother-in-Law; and *Canutus* in the Year 1017 obtain'd the whole Kingdom, from whom we date the DANISH LINE of the Kings of *England*.

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* With *Edmund Ironſide* fell the Glory of the *Engliſh Saxons*, and by his Death the *Danes* prevail'd, and the *Saxon* Monarchy in a manner ended, after it had laſted 198 Years from the Eſtabliſhment by *Egbert*, 432 from the Founding of the *Heptarchy*, and 568 from the Arrival of the *Saxons* under *Hengiſt*. *Tindal*, Vol. I. p. 124.

Mr.

Mr. S. B. *ſpeaks.*] We call this, *Gentlemen*, the End of the Second Act. And inaſmuch as about this Period, by means of King Alfred *the Great*, Arts, Sciences, and Languages began to lift up their Head in *England*, we'll beg Leave for our *Interlude* to recite a *Greek Admonitory Oration*, which is here annually perform'd by the *Head-Scholar* to his School-fellows.

Oratio Paræneticа Græca.

ΣΥΜΜΑΘΗΤΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΦΙΛΑΤΑΤΟΙ,

ΥΜΙΝ καθ' ἕκαστον ἅπασι τοῦδε τὸν Λόγον δῶρον δίδωμι, (Τεκμήριον μὲν τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς φιλίας) ἅμα τῷ τε παρόντι. Βίῳ καὶ τῷ μέλλοντι. ἐξενεγκεῖν Παραγγέλματα. Δύνασαι γὰρ ἀεὶ εὑρεῖν, εἴγε καὶ ὀδύρει, εἴγε καὶ ὀδῷ ὑπολαμβάνειν, καὶ πράττειν.

Τούτων ἓν τῶν ἐννέα κεφαλαίων μέμνησο, ὡς παρὰ τῶν ΜΟΥΣΩΝ δῶρα εἰληφώς.

Πρῶτον. Τήρησον σεαυτὸν ἁπλοῦν, ἁγαθὸν, ἀκήραιον, σεμνὸν, ἄκομψον, τῷ δικαίῳ φίλον, θεοσεβῆ, εὐμενῆ, φιλόεργον, ἐῤῥωμένον πρὸς τὰ πρέποντα ἔργα. Ἀγώνισαι, ἵνα τοιοῦτος συμμείνῃς, οἷόν σε ἐθέλησε ποιῆσαι Φιλοσοφία.

Δεύτερον. Ἐνὶ τέρπου, καὶ προσαναπαύου, τῷ ἀπὸ πράξεως κοινωνικῆς μεταβαίνειν ἐπὶ πρᾶξιν κοινωνικὴν σὺν μνήμῃ Θεοῦ.

Τρίτον. Οἷς συγκεκλήρωσαι πράγμασι, τούτοις συναρμόζε σεαυτόν. Γὰρ

Οὕτως ὁμοίως πλυτεῖν, ὦ πολὺς ἄργυός ἐστι
Καὶ Κρυσὸς, καὶ γῆς φορφόρυ πεδία,

Ἵππιθ'

Ἵππoιθ' ἡμίoνoί τε· καὶ ὦ μέγα παῦρα πάρεστι,
Γαστρί τε, καὶ πλευρῇ καὶ ποσὶν ἀθρόα παθεῖν.

Τέταρτον. Εἰς ἑαυτὸν σωειλεῖ. Φύσιν ἔχει τὸ λυπηρὸν ἡγεμονικὸν, ἑαυτῷ ἀρκεῖως διηρτημένῳ, καὶ παρ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο γαλήνην ἔχοντι.

Πέμπτον. Μὴ τιμήσῃς ποτὲ ὡς συμφέρον σεαυτῷ, ὃ ἀναγκάσει σέ ποτε τὴν πίστιν φυλάξαι, τὴν αἰδῶ ἐγκαταλιπεῖν, μισῆσαί τινα, ὑποπτεῦσαι, καταράσασθαι, ὑποκρίνασθαι, ἐπιθυμῆσαί τινος, τοίχων καὶ φραγμάτων δεομένου.

Ἕκτον. Ἀρκεῖ ἡ παροῦσα ὑπόληψις καταληπτικὴ, καὶ ἡ παροῦσα πρᾶξις κοινωνικὴ, καὶ ἡ παροῦσα διάθεσις εὐαρεστικὴ πρὸς πᾶν τὸ ἐκτὸς αἰτίας συμβαῖνον.

Ἕβδομον. Ἀνθρώπων μηδενὸς μήτε τύραννον, μήτε δοῦλον ἑαυτὸν καθιστάς.

Ὄγδοον. Μηδενὶ ἐξέστω εἰπεῖν ἀληθούνθι περὶ σοῦ, ὅτι οὐχ ἁπλοῦς, ἢ ὅτι οὐκ ἀγαθός· ἀλλὰ ψεύδεσθαι, ὅστις τούτων τι περὶ σοῦ ὑπολήψεται.

Ἔνατον. Ἐννοεῖ σωεχῶς παντοίους Ἀνθρώπους, καὶ παντοίων μὲν ἐπιτηδευμάτων, παντοδαπῶν δ' ἐθνῶν τεθνεῶτας. Ἐννόησον οὖν τὴν ἐκάτην ὥραν, τὸ ἐκείνῳ ἁμαρτηθὲν, ἐκεῖ καταλιπε, ὅπου ἡ ἁμαρτία ὑπέστη.

Εἰ δὲ βούλει, καὶ Δέκαιον παρὰ τοῦ ΜΟΥΣΗΓΕΤΟΥ, δῶρον λαβέ.

Ὅπου δή ποτε καταλειφθεὶς, εὔμοιρος ἄνθρωπος· τὸ εὔμοιρον ἀγαθὴν μοῖραν σαυτῷ ἀπονείμας· ἀγαθαὶ δὲ μοῖραι, ἀγαθαὶ τροπαὶ ψυχῆς, ἀγαθαὶ ὁρμαὶ, ἀγαθαὶ πράξεις.

ΛΕΛΕΧΑ.

The

The *Greek* ORATION in *Engliſh*.

Dear Brother School-Fellows all!

AS a diſtinguiſhing Token of my Eſteem and Friendſhip for you, I preſent every one of you with this *Admonitory Oration*; which contains Precepts concerning your *preſent* Behaviour, as well as Directions to guide you *hereafter*: For you may be always ſure of being ſucceſsful, if you do but ſet out well, and let your *Thoughts* and *Practice* proceed upon good Grounds and Method.

LAY up therefore theſe *nine Heads* in your Memory, with as much Care as if they were a Preſent from the *Nine Muſes*.

FIRST. Be candid, ſincere, and modeſtly grave. Let *Juſtice* and *Piety* have their Share in your Character. Let your Temper be remarkable for *Mildneſs*, and *Good-nature*; and be always *enterprizing* and vigorous in your Buſineſs. And in ſhort, ſtrive to be juſt ſuch as *Virtue* and *Learning* would make you.

SECONDLY. Be always doing ſomething ſerviceable to *Mankind*, and let this conſtant Generoſity be your only Pleaſure; not forgetting in the mean time a due Reverence and Regard for *God* and *Religion*.

THIRDLY. Bring your Will to your *Fate*, and ſuit your Mind to your Circumſtances. For —

Shining Heaps of maſſy Plate,
All the Gewgaws Men prefer,
Gilded Roofs, and Beds of State,
Cannot real Wealth *confer.*
The Man *that's Honeſt, Wiſe and Brave,*
In Body ſound, *in Spirit* free,
If he poſſeſs what Nature crave,
Is in truth as rich *as he.*

FOURTHLY.

FOURTHLY. Fortify at Home, and rely upon yourself. For a *Rational Mind* is born to the Privilege of *Independance*. Honesty, and the inward Quiet consequent to it, is enough in all conscience to make you happy.

FIFTHLY. Don't be fond of any thing, or think that for your *Interest* which makes you break your Word, quit your Modesty, be of a dissembling, suspicious, or outrageous Humour; which puts you upon hating any Person, and inclines you to any Practice, which won't bear the *Light*, and look the *World* in the Face.

SIXTHLY. Believe that, if your *Judgment* pronounces right, if your *Actions* are friendly and well meant, if your *Mind* is contented and resign'd to Providence, you are in possession of the *greatest* Blessings.

SEVENTHLY. Be neither *Slave*, nor *Tyrant*, to any Body, in your Behaviour.

EIGHTHLY. Put it out of the Power of Truth to give you an *ill* Character; and if any-body reports you *not to be* Honest or Good, let your Practice give him the *Lye*.

NINTHLY. Consider with yourself, that People of all Conditions, Professions, and Countries are forc'd to *die*: Cast your Eyes upon what sort of Mortals you please, and you'll find 'em go the Way of all Flesh. Think therefore upon your *last Hour*; and don't be busy about other People's Faults, but leave 'em with those that must answer for them.

As you have receiv'd these *Nine* Precepts from the *Muses*, take this TENTH if you please from their President and Instructor APOLLO. Who says—

EVERY one of you may be a *happy Fellow* in any Ground, provided you have the Wit to chuse your *Fortune* handsomly: Now if you ask further,

says

ſays he, I muſt tell you, if your *Manners* be good, your *Fortune* can never be bad. For, in a Word, *Happineſs* lies all in the Functions of *Reaſon*, in warrantable Deſires, and regular Practice.

DIXI.

ORATIO ADMONITORIA GRÆCA, Latinè reddita.

Condiſcipuli omnes mei dilectiſſimi!

ORATIONEM hanc *Paræneticam*, vobis omnibus et unicuique Donum, Amicitiæ erga vos noſtræ Argumentum inſigne, præbeo; quæ non ſolùm *præſentis* verùm etiam *futuri* Temporis *Præcepta* complectetur: Semper enim veſtrûm unuſquiſque potes frui Succeſſibus ſecundis, ſi rectæ Viæ ſoles inſiſtere, ſi rectè ſemper *ſentire* et *facere*.

PRÆCEPTORUM igitur hæc *novem* Capitula memento, tanquam ſi a MUSIS ea Dono accipiſſes.

PRIMO. Conſerva teipſum innocentem, bonum, integrum, gravem, apertum, Juſtitiæ ſtudioſum, pium erga *Deum*, benignum, humanum, ad Officium perficiendum fortem. Denique, ut verbo dicam, annitere ut talis permaneas, qualem te facere voluit *Virtus* et *Doctrina*.

SECUNDO. Hoc unico teipſum oblecta, inque hoc uno acquieſce, ut ab unâ *Societati* humanæ *benefaciendi* actione, ad aliam tranſeas, ſemper *Dei* memor.

TERTIO. Negotiis, quibus divinâ *Providentiâ* ſortitus es, his te omnino accommoda. Namque ---

Haud magis eſt dives, cui Argenti atque affluit Auri
Copia, tum Frugum fertilis Arva Soli,
Grex quoque equûm, Muliq; atque hic cui ſola ſuperſunt,
Ut valeat Venter, cum Pedibuſque latus.

QUARTO.

QUARTO. Intra *teipſum* te contrahe. Hæc enim eſt Natura *Mentis*, ut juſtè agens, in hoc quoque acquieſcens, nihil *extra ſe* quærat.

QUINTO. Cave ne quid unquam pro tuo *Commodo* amplectaris, quod poſſit aliquando te compellere ad fallendam fidem, prodendam Verecundiam, Odium alicujus, Suſpiciones, imprecandum, ſimulandum, appetendumve aliquid, quod *Parietes* et *Velamenta* deſideret.

SEXTO. Si adſit certum de rebus *Judicium*, et *Actio* Societatem humanam ſpectans, et *Animus* ita affectus ut boni conſulat omnia quæ a ſuprema Cauſa proficiſcuntur; ſufficit.

SEPTIMO. Ne teipſum conſtituas ullius Hominis vel *Servum* vel *Tyrannum*.

OCTAVO. Nulli liceat verè dicere te *non eſſe* innocentem aut bonum: Sed *mentiatur*, quicunque hoc de te ſentit.

NONO. Aſſiduè animadverte quòd Homines omnis Generis, Profeſſionum, Nationumque, *Mortales* ſunt. Quod igitur peccatum eſt, ibi relinque ubi Peccatum ſubſiſtit.

QUOD ſi lubet, etiam DECIMUM ab APOLLINE, *Muſarum* Duce, Donum accipe. Qui dicit——

UBICUNQUE commoraris, *unumquemque* licet eſſe *fortunatum*. *Fortunatum*, inquit voco, quicunque ſibi bonam Fortunam *fabricatur*. Bona autem Fortuna, *boni* ſunt *Motus* Animi, *bonæ* Appetitiones, *bonæ* Actiones.

DIXI.

CHAP. V.

The DANISH KINGS *of* England.

Q. TO return to our *History*. How long did the *Danes* enjoy this Kingdom, and how many of 'em were reckon'd *Monarchs* of *England?*

A. THO' the DANES had ſtruggled for *England* above 200 Years, they poſſeſs'd it but 24. In which Space there were three ſole Monarchs; namely, *Canutus*, *Harold*, and *Hardicanutus*.

Q. DESCRIBE their Reigns diſtinctly.

A. THE firſt *Daniſh* Monarch was CANUTUS *the Great*; upon whoſe Election, in the Year 1017, an End was put to a War which had continued upwards of 200 Years, and coſt the two Nations more than 300,000 Men, kill'd in fifty-four Land, and thirty-eight Sea-fights, beſides Skirmiſhes and Sieges. This King, when Things were ſettled, began to ingratiate himſelf with his People, and entirely won the Hearts of the *Engliſh*, by rebuilding their Cities, Churches, and Abbies, leſſening their Taxes, and putting 'em in the higheſt Offices, entruſting 'em even with the Command of his Armies, with which he vanquiſh'd the King of *Scotland*, and made him tributary; and conquer'd *Norway*. But this *Canutus*, tho' he beheaded the Traitor *Edrick* for the Murder of King *Edmund*, is ſuſpected himſelf to have been concern'd in it, and that he afterwards ſent away that King's two Sons *Edward* and *Edmund* to be baſely murder'd, tho' they providentially eſcap'd. But Hiſtorians tell us he ſincerely repented of it, and built a Church

over

over *Edmund*'s Tomb, calling the Place *St. Edmund's-Bury*; and that, in the latter Part of his Life, he became humble, modeſt, juſt, and truly religious. He reigned nineteen Years, and died in 1036, leaving behind him three Sons, *Swanus*, *Harold*, and *Hardicanutus*. *Swanus* had *Norway*; *Harold*, *England*; and *Hardicanutus*, *Denmark*.

HAROLD the ſecond *Daniſh* Monarch ſucceeded his Father *Canute*; whoſe Impiety, Cruelty, Injuſtice, ſcandalous Diſſoluteneſs, and mean Spirit, render'd him ſo odious to his Subjects, that he was juſt going to be depos'd, when Death deliver'd the Kingdom of him, in the third Year of his Reign, *An. Dom.* 1039.

HARDICANUTUS was the third and laſt Monarch of the *Danes*; who was ſaid before to be left King of *Denmark*, a Wretch of worſe Qualities, if it were poſſible, than his Brother *Harold*, whoſe Body he order'd to be dug out of his Grave and thrown into the *Thames*. He tyrannically impos'd an exorbitant Tax on the *Engliſh* of 32,147 *l.* to be rais'd in manner of the Tax call'd * *Dane-Geld*, and plunder'd and burnt *Worceſter* for refuſing to pay: But died ſuddenly in the third Year of his Reign, *An.* 1041, either by Exceſs of Drinking or a ſtrong Poiſon, at a great Banquet, at *Lambeth*; to the no ſmall Joy of the *Engliſh*: To whom the Government of the *Danes* was render'd ſo odious, that the chief Men in the Kingdom met and made a Law, † "That hereafter it ſhou'd not be lawful to

* The Tax call'd *Dane-Geld*, which at laſt amounted to 40,000 *l.* a Year, was releas'd by *Edward the Confeſſor*; but levied again by *William* I. and II. Then it was releas'd again by *Henry* I, and finally by King *Stephen*. *Tindal's Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 119.

† *Rapin* obſerves this to be the moſt difficult Paſſage in the whole *Engliſh* Hiſtory, *viz.* How the *Engliſh* could ſo ſoon get the uppermoſt, when the Kingdom was full of *Danes*. The *Engliſh*

beſtow the *Crown* upon any Perſon of that Nation; and that whoever ſhou'd dare ſo much as to propoſe it, ſhou'd be look'd upon as an Enemy to his Country, a Traitor to the State, and guilty of High-Treaſon.

CHAP. VI.

The two SAXON KINGS *that ſucceeded.*

Q. HOW long were the *Danes* excluded from the Crown of *England* before *William the Conqueror.*

A. THE *Danes* were excluded *England* twenty-five Years before the *Norman* Conqueſt. In which Period were two ſole Monarchs more of the *Saxon* Race, *Edward the Confeſſor*, and *Harold.*

Q. DESCRIBE each Reign particularly.

A. EDWARD, ſirnam'd *the Confeſſor*, was the ſeventh Son of *Ethelred*, the fourteenth *Saxon* Monarch. In his Reign the *Danes*, *Scots*, and *Welch*, at different Times enter'd *England*, and deſtroy'd all in their Paſſage with Fire and Sword; but *Edward* by his Generals bravely repuls'd and defeated 'em all. He afterwards collected all the good *Laws* made by his Predeceſſors into one Body, and added

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Engliſh Hiſtorians ſay they were expell'd, but tell us of no War or Commotion on the Occaſion. The *Daniſh* Hiſtorians more improbably affirm, that all the *Danes* in *England* were maſſacred in one Night —— Eaque Nox, exiguo temporis momento, vetuſtam *Danorum* Dominationem, ac longo multoque Majorum ſudore et ſanguine partum Imperium ita peſſumdedit ut vix unquam poſtea *Danos* Fortuna reſpexerit. *Pontanus.*

more

more of *his own.* He then built * *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and St. *Margaret*'s Church hard by. He was the firſt King that touch'd for the *Evil*, and by the *Church* was accounted a great *Saint.* He try'd his Mother *Emma* for Adultery by the *Ordeal.* And died himſelf in 1065 without Iſſue, refuſing to cohabit with his Wife *Editha*, on account of a Diſlike he took to her Father *Goodwin* Earl of *Kent*, who had kill'd the King's Brother *Alfred*, tho' he deny'd it with an Imprecation wiſhing to be choak'd; and accordingly, by ſome 'tis ſaid, he was with the next Bit of Bread he eat. This King reign'd twenty-four Years.

HAROLD, Earl *Goodwin*'s Son, was ſo well belov'd as unanimouſly to be elected King of *England* altho' *Edgar Athelling*, Grandſon to *Edmund Ironſide*, was right Heir, and notwithſtanding *Edward* the laſt King had in his Will left the Crown to *William* Duke of *Normandy.*---*Edgar* did not ſtrike a Stroke for his Right; but *William of Normandy* (whom this King *Harold* once in a Strait had ſworn not to oppoſe) firſt demanded the Crown by Embaſſadors, then profer'd to try his Right either by the *Pope* or by ſingle Combat, and at laſt invaded *England*, aſſiſted by *Toſton*, *Harold*'s Brother, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and *Harfagar* King of *Norway*; who were all, nine Days before *William*'s landing, with great Slaughter defeated by *Harold*, who ſlew *Harfagar* and *Toſton.* This Succeſs Hiſtorians think render'd *Harold* and his *Engliſh* inſolent and careleſs, but *William* and his *Normans* cautious and wiſe; who, having prepar'd their Fleet and Army, landed at *Pevenſey* in *Suſſex*,

* Westminster, a Church and Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Peter*, lying Weſt of *London*, was built in 1065. *Henry* III, about 160 Years after, demoliſh'd this Fabrick, and erected a new one, which was fifty Years in building.

near *Battlefield*, where was fought between the *Engliſh* and *Normans* a Battle, the moſt memorable of all others; and tho' miſerably loſt, was yet fought with the utmoſt Bravery by the *Engliſh* *. WILLIAM *the Conqueror* had three Horſes kill'd under him, and Abundance of his *Normans*. The many Wounds which *Harold* receiv'd (who here loſt his *Life* and *Crown* in the firſt Year of his Reign) and the Slaughter of moſt of the *Engliſh Nobility*, with 60,000 Soldiers, manifeſtly ſhew, how gloriouſly they exerted themſelves, in order to ſave their *Country* from the Calamity of a foreign *Servitude*. After the Battle, the *Conqueror* haſted towards *London*, where, the *Citizens* having ſhut their Gates againſt him, he thought proper to comply with their Requeſt, which was the Privileges they had in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Time. The *Kentiſh* Men likewiſe oppos'd and compell'd him to promiſe to allow all their ancient Cuſtoms. But it didn't fare ſo with the reſt, whom he us'd as a *Conqueror*, as will be ſeen in the Sequel.

CHAP. VII.

The NORMAN CONQUEST, *and Kings.*

THE *Conqueſt of England* by *William* Duke of *Normandy* in 1066 being the chief Period of Time from whence our *Chronologers*

* That *William the Conqueror* ſhould, by one ſingle Battle, become Maſter of a Country, which neither the *Danes*, or the *Saxons*, nor the *Romans* themſelves, could ſubdue till after numberleſs Engagements, and in the Space of ſeveral Ages—obliges us to own, he was guided by the Hand of the Almighty. God, no doubt, was pleas'd to make uſe of this Conqueror, to render the *Engliſh* Nation, hitherto almoſt unknown to the reſt of the World, more illuſtrious than ever. *Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 164.

reckon;

reckon; recapitulate by what *Rulers* this Iſland has been govern'd before the *Conqueſt*, and tell what *Families* have ſet on the Throne ſince.

A. THIS *Iſland*, as has been ſaid, was firſt under the *Britons*; ſecondly, tributary to the *Romans* 500 Years; thirdly, under the *Saxons* near 568 Years; fourthly, under the *Danes* and *Saxons* fifty Years; and fifthly, under the *Normans*. The Families on the Throne ſince the Conqueſt, which is now 670 Years ago, have been eight, namely, *Normans*, *Plantagenets*, *Plantagenets* of the Houſe of *York*, *Plantagenets* of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, *Tudors*, *Stuarts*, *Naſſau*, and *Brunſwick*. The Number of *Engliſh Kings* ſince the Conqueſt is thirty-one, *viz.* *William the Conqueror*, *William Ruſus*, *Henry* I, *Stephen*, *Henry* II, *Richard* I, *John*, *Henry* III, *Edward* I, *Edward* II, *Edward* III, *Richard* II, *Henry* IV, *Henry* V, *Henry* VI, *Edward* IV, *Edward* V, *Richard* III, *Henry* VII, *Henry* VIII, *Edward* VI, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, *James* I, *Charles* I, *Charles* II, *James* II, *William* III, *Anne*, *George* I, and *George* II, his preſent Majeſty.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of the four Kings of the *Norman* Race diſtinctly and in Order.

A. THE firſt King of *England* of the *Norman* Race was *William the Conqueror*, Baſtard Son to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* by *Harlotte* a Skinner's Daughter. This King was a Man of prodigious Genius and Valour, and ſo ſtrong that no one cou'd bend his Bow but himſelf. He delighted in War, underſtood it well, and had great Succeſs in it. But the *Engliſh*, who naturally hated a foreign Yoke, made frequent Inſurrections; over whom, at length he acted like a *Conqueror*, by taxing and diſ-

arming them,* aboliſhing their Laws, and taking away their Privileges. He reviv'd the Tax call'd *Dane-Geld* in † 1068, forbid 'em the Uſe of Fire and Candle after eight at Night to prevent Conſpiracies, ſeiz'd Abundance of Church Lands, and made the ‡ *Doom's-Day Book*. He built the Tower of *London*, with ſeveral others, to curb the *Engliſh*; ‖ he deſtroy'd thirty-ſix Towns and as many Churches in *Hampſhire* to make *New-Foreſt*, wherein two of his Sons *Richard* and *William* ‖ were kill'd in Hunting. At laſt the *Engliſh* ſent for the *Danes*, who landing § with 200 Ships were defeated. The *Conqueror* alſo defeated the *Welch* in various Battles, and forc'd 'em to pay him Tribute; he likewiſe oblig'd *Malcolm* King of *Scots* to do him Homage. At length he made War on *Philip* King of *France*, for abetting the Rebellion of *Robert* his eldeſt Son; where ſetting Fire to *Mantes*, and going too near the Flames, the Violence thereof and the Heat of the Seaſon threw him into a Fever, of which he

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* The *Conqueror* ſtrove to aboliſh the *Saxon* Laws and *Engliſh* Tongue; hence all Law Proceedings were in *French* or *Norman* till *Edward* III; who in 1361 made a Statute, that in all Courts of Juſtice, and in all Publick Acts, the *Engliſh* Language ſhould be us'd inſtead of the *French* or *Norman* introduc'd by *William the Conqueror*. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 437.

† About this Yeat 1068 liv'd one *Ingulph*, Abbot of *Croyland*, who is the firſt Hiſtorian that mentions the Univerſity of *Oxford* and *Weſtminſter* School — *Ego* Ingulphus *pro Literis addiſcendis in teneriori ætate conſtitutus, primum* Weſtmonaſterio *poſtmodum* Oxonienſi *Studio traditus eram*. Ingulphus, Ed. Oxon. p. 73.

‡ *Doom's-Day Book* was an exact Survey of the Lands, Goods, and Chattles of the *Engliſh*; in which Book their Means were ſtated into, as their Actions were to be in *Doom's-Day Book*, or *The Book of the Day of Judgment*. Rapin. A *Book* that at any time might ſhew of how much more Wool the *Engliſh* Flocks might be fleec'd. *Polydore Virgil*.

‖ *Cambden*.

§ *Malmſbury* ſays, *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, had prepar'd a Fleet of above 1600 Ships, p. 127.

died,

died, in the ſixty-firſt Year of his Age, and twenty-firſt of his Reign, *An.* 1087. Leaving *Normandy* to his eldeſt Son *Robert*, *England* to *William*, and 5000 Marks *per Annum* to *Henry*.

WILLIAM II, ſirnam'd *Rufus* from his red Hair, ſucceeded his Father the *Conqueror*, in prejudice of Duke *Robert* his eldeſt Brother; who coming over, the Matter was at laſt peaceably adjuſted, upon Condition that which ſoever of the two ſhould ſurvive the other, he ſhould ſucceed to his Dominions, in caſe he died without Iſſue. This King kept *Malcolm* King of *Scots* to his Homage, and afterwards ſlew both him and his Son in Battle. He alſo frequently defeated the *Welch*, who made Inroads into his Territories. He rebuilt * *London Bridge*, rais'd a new Wall round the *Tower* of *London*, and built *Weſtminſter-Hall*. The only good Quality obſerv'd in this Prince was a great Courage. At laſt in the 13th Year of his Reign, and 44th of his Age, he was kill'd in *New-Foreſt* by an Arrow ſhot accidentally by one Sir *Walter Tyrrell*, in the Year 1100.

HENRY I, ſirnam'd *Beau-Clerc* for his Learning, the youngeſt Son of the *Conqueror*, ſucceeded his Brother *William*, Duke *Robert* being gone to the *Holy-Land*. This King reſtor'd the free Uſe of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, re-eſtabliſh'd *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Laws, and is ſaid to be the firſt Inſtitutor of our PARLIAMENTS. † Upon Duke *Robert*'s Land-

* LONDON BRIDGE being made of Wood had been demoliſh'd by a great Flood. This alſo of *William* II. being of Wood was burnt in King *Stephen*'s Reign, and then rebuilt of *Stone*.

† *Polydore Virgil*, *Stow*, and *Speed*, commence the Beginning of our PARLIAMENTS from this King *Henry*'s aſſembling all the Nobility, Clergy, and Freemen in *England* in 1115, to ſwear

Landing, *Henry* got him to reſign all Pretenſions to the Crown for a yearly Penſion of 3000 Marks. But fearing *Robert* wou'd repent his Bargain, as it afterwards happen'd, *Henry* at length after ſeveral Re-encounters made *Robert* Priſoner, and ſo kept him for twenty-ſix Years in *Cardiffe-Caſtle* in *Wales*, where he died. This King totally ſubdu'd the *Welch*, driving 'em back into their Holes and Caves. He likewiſe got the better of *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who oppos'd him. And afterwards making War on *France*, he with SCALING LADDERS, and other Engines of ſtorming Towns, took ſeveral ſtrong Holds, and alſo the great Standard of *France*; and oblig'd the *French* King, who had aſſiſted the *Normans*, to be contented with a Peace. After this, in the Year 1120, King *Henry*'s Son *William* Duke of *Normandy* following his Father out of *France* into *England* was with 160 Nobles and others caſt away. This Misfortune had ſuch an Effect upon the King, that he was never ſeen to laugh after. This *Henry* was counted a brave and learned King, but withal cruel and covetous. He left behind him twelve Baſtards, and one legitimate Daughter, *Maud*, married to the Emperor *Henry* V, and afterwards to *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, Count of *Anjou*. He reign'd thirty-five Years, and died in 1135.

ſwear Allegiance to his Son Prince *William*. But a real *Houſe of Commons*, conſiſting of four or two Knights choſe by the People out of every Shire, commenc'd in 1264, in the 49th of *Henry* III. *Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 339. Which *Parliaments* did not uſe to ſit above one Seſſion till 1397, when *Richard* II. aiming at abſolute Power, and having a Parliament to his Mind, did not diſſolve 'em. *Rapin*, p. 469. — We may obſerve here too, that theſe *Parliament-Men* us'd to be paid by the People for their Trouble. The Wages levied by the *Sheriffs* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. were 4 *s.* a-day for *Knights of the Shire*, and 2 *s.* for *Burgeſſes*, beſides the Charges of going and coming.

King

King STEPHEN, a *Frenchman* born, Son of the Earl of *Blois* and Princeſs *Adela*, the *Conqueror*'s Daughter, ſucceeded his Uncle *Henry*, in prejudice of *Maud* the Empreſs, who happen'd to be abſent: But ſhe ſoon afterwards landed with an Army to claim her Right. Whereupon ſeveral Battles were fought with various Succeſs. *Maud* often eſcap'd very narrowly being taken; which King *Stephen* was; and at laſt the *Earl of Glouceſter*, *Maud*'s Baſtard-Brother, who was exchang'd for the King. During theſe Troubles the *Scots* and *Welch* made Irruptions into *England*, but were appeas'd. The *Barons* alſo roſe in Arms, but were ſubjected by *Stephen*. At length the King, his only legitimate Son *Euſtace* dying in 1152, reflecting on the ill Poſture of his Affairs, agreed to adopt *Henry Plantagenet*, *Maud*'s Son; and by that means ſecur'd to himſelf the *Engliſh* Crown till his Death. This King *Stephen* was a Prince of great Ingenuity and Courage, tall, handſome, and good-natur'd. He died in 1154, being near 50, and having reign'd nineteen Years.

Head-Scholar ſpeaks.] THUS, *Gentlemen*, is concluded the THIRD ACT. Where we beg Leave, from Mention made of *Scaling Ladders*, to preſent you with an *Encomium* upon that notable *Inſtrument of War*

THE SCALING LADDER.

SCALA

SCALA MILITARIS.

The SCALING LADDER.

ELEGIACIS.

ANNOS alta decem munitæ Mœnia *Trojæ*
Spreverunt *Danaum* Robur et Arma Virûm;
Sed ſi *me* nôſſent *Græci*, cito capta fuiſſet
Troja, et fallaci non opus eſſet Equo.
Noſtro etiam Auxilio ſcandit *Carthaginis* Arces,
Et Titulum a victâ * *Scipio* Gente tulit.
Nec *mihi* plus Miles, quam mollis debet Amator,
Qui noſtrâ *Thaidem* ſæpe reviſit Ope;
Sint quamvis ſævi Cognati, Janitor acer,
Ut *Thaidem* viſat, Semita tuta patet;
Nam per *me* tacito Pede ſcandit Nocte Feneſtram,
Et Dominæ fœlix Oſcula mille rapit:
Lux quando malè grata inſtat, deſcendit; at Illâ
Securus quoties itque reditque Viâ?
Sic *Ego* Militiæ, Paci ſic utilis almæ,
Et ſunt Patroni *Marſque Venuſque* mei.

SCALA MILITARIS.

The SCALING LADDER.

In *Engliſh.*

O COULD my LADDER to *Parnaſſus* climb,
And ſcale the Manſions of the ſacred *Nine*!

* *Scipio Africanus.*

Then

Then I, inſpir'd, wou'd of Sieges write,
The Dangers of a *War* diſplay to Sight,
And all the Terrors of a *Bloody Fight*.
Methinks I ſee in glittering Arms appear
Two valiant Hoſts, who for a *Fight* prepare;
See where *one Monarch* does his Squadrons head,
And to th' Aſſault the eager Soldiers lead;
From the high Walls the *Other* ſees afar
The riſing Storm, and rolling Tide of War:
Fearleſs of Death *That* on the Bulwarks ſtands,
Diſpenſing to his Troops ſedate Commands.
His SCALING LADDER'S to the Wall apply'd,
The *General* mounts in Blood and Slaughter dy'd;
Follow, *my Friends*, he cries, and ſtrait the reſt,
Provok'd by his Example, onwards preſt.
Then to compell th' *Aſſailers* to retire,
Some hurl down ſmoaking Brands, ſome Storms of Fire,
Others beneath the Weight of pond'rous Stones expire;
Which with the ſlaughter'd Heaps the *Trenches* fill,
And the bold Foe at once entomb and kill.
Then *They*, to ſhun the Dangers which they fear,
Cloſe join their Shields, and hold 'em in the Air:
Which join'd together a *Teſtudo* make,
And thus advance the City to attack;
Then fix their SCALING LADDERS to the Top
Of the high Bulwarks, and again mount up:
Many are cruſh'd to Pieces by the Fall
Of weighty Timber from the lofty Wall;
Some from the broken *Ladders* headlong turn'd,
Some are with flaming Pitch or Sulphur burn'd;
Some, having gain'd the *Battlements* high Tops,
Immoveable engage th' oppoſing Troops.
Intrepid there the valiant *Soldiers* ſtand,
And bravely make Reſiſtance Sword in Hand:
Then forward preſs, and leap undaunted down,
And ſoon are *Maſters* of the *frighten'd* Town.

Had

Had *Titan*'s Sons this great Invention known,
Who ſhook with threatning Arms *Jove*'s awful Throne,
The Help of *Oſſa* they had wholly ſcorn'd,
And craggy Mountains from their *Baſis* turn'd;
By my Aſſiſtance they the *Heav'ns* had ſcal'd,
And Spite of Thunder o'er the GODS prevail'd.

CHAP. VIII.

KINGS *of the Line of* PLANTAGENET *of* Anjou.

Q. WE return again to our *Hiſtory*. Deſcribe diſtinctly the Reigns of the next eight Kings; which are all of the Family of *Plantagenet of Anjou*.

A. THE firſt of this Line is HENRY II, Son of * *Maud* the Empreſs, born at *Mans*, and crown'd at *Weſtminſter* in the Year 1155. He was accounted a brave generous and prudent Prince, but ambitious and paſſionate. He married *Eleanor* Dutcheſs of *Aquitain* and *Guienne*, on whoſe Account he had long Wars with *France*. In the mean time two of his Generals, *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, and *Richard Strongbow*, being ſent for into † IRELAND by

* This Empreſs MAUD, or *Matilda*, is remarkable in Hiſtory for being Daughter, Wife, and Mother to three great Potentates, all *Henrys*. Her Epitaph, ſays *Matthew Paris*, was——

Ortu magna, Viro major, ſed maxima Partu;
Hìc jacet HENRICI *Filia, Sponſa, Parens.*

Great born, match'd greater, greateſt brought to bed;
Here HENRY's Daughter, Wife, and Mother's laid.

† IRELAND (which *Cambden* conjectures was ſo call'd from *Iren-landt*, that is, the *Weſtern Iſland*, it being the moſt Weſtern Iſland

by their *petty Kings* quarrelling, ſoon made it ſubject to *England* in 1171. This King likewiſe defeated the *Scots* and *Welch*; and had a long Quarrel with the *Pope* on the account of *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whom at laſt he got murder'd in 1171, and did Penance for it at his Tomb. His Concubines were *Alicea* and *fair Roſamond*, the latter of whom Queen *Eleanor* poiſon'd, and was in 1173 impriſon'd as long as the King liv'd for conſpiring againſt him. This King *Henry* had his eldeſt Son *Henry* crown'd in his Life-time, but he ſoon dy'd, *Anno* 1183. At length his other Sons *Richard Geoffrey* and *John* rebelling, and other Misfortunes coming on, he dy'd *Anno* 1189, curſing the Day of his Birth, in the thirty-fifth Year of his Reign, aged fifty-ſix. He was King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Guienne*, and Juſticiary of *Ireland*.

RICHARD I, ſirnam'd *Cœur-de-Lion*, that is, *Lion's Heart*, for his Bravery, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* II. He firſt made Peace with *Philip* King of *France*, and then join'd him with an Army of 35,000 Men, to recover *Jeruſalem* and the *Holy-Land*, from *Saladine* Sultan of *Egypt*. In his * Voyage thither

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Iſland of *Europe*) is ſituated on the Weſt of *Great-Britain*, from which it is parted by an Arm of the Sea, called *St. George's Channel*, in ſome Places not above three Leagues wide. The Iſland is in Length from South to North about 300, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 200 Miles. Which ancient and populous Kingdom's being ſo ſoon and eaſily conquer'd by *Henry* II. was owing to its being then divided into an *Heptarchy*. The ſeven petty Kingdoms were, *Connaught*, *Cork*, *Leinſter*, *Oſſery*, *Meath*, *Limerick*, and *Ulſter*. HENRY, to confirm this Conqueſt, went afterwards over in Perſon with a formidable Army and 400 Ships, where all their Kings having ſworn him Allegiance, he left Garriſons, and *Hugh Lacy* to govern the Iſland in his Name, with the Title of *Juſticiary of Ireland*. Afterwards King *John* call'd himſelf Lord, and *Henry* VIII. call'd himſelf King of *Ireland*.

* The *Lad*, as he ſpeaks this, deſcribes King *Richard*'s Voyage, the *Places* mention'd, and his *Return*, on the *Map*.

he

he defeated *Iſaac* King of *Cyprus*, and took his Kingdom from him, for refuſing his Fleet Succour in Diſtreſs. Afterwards, the *French King*, and moſt of the Chriſtian Princes having left him, *Richard* conquer'd *Saladine*'s Army, killing upwards of 40,000 of his Soldiers; and repair'd the Cities *Aſkalon*, *Joppa*, and *Ceſarea*. At length, being oblig'd to return for Want of Proviſions, he was taken Priſoner by his ſworn Enemy *Henry* Emperor of *Germany*, and oblig'd to pay a Ranſom of 100,000 Marks. Upon his Return to *England*, after four Years Abſence, he found his Brother *John* in Rebellion, being abetted by *Philip* King of *France*. Whereupon, the King making Things eaſy with his Brother, ſet ſail for *France*; where he fought ſeveral ſucceſsful Battles, and at laſt was kill'd with an Arrow as he was beſieging *Chaluz*, in 1199, in the tenth Year of his Reign, and forty-third of his Age. He was the firſt King of *England* that took *three Lions paſſant* for his Arms. In the Year *1197 there was a great Famine and Mortality throughout *England*.

King JOHN, ſirnam'd *Lackland* by his Father *Henry* II, as being youngeſt Son, ſucceeded to the Crown in prejudice of *Arthur* his elder Brother, *Geoffrey*'s Son; whoſe Right *Philip* King of *France* undertook to defend. But *John* ſoon after taking *Arthur* Priſoner, got him privately murder'd. Hereupon *Philip*, with a numerous Army, ſeiz'd *Anjou* and *Normandy*, and the reſt of the King's Dominions in *France* in 1206. While things went

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* About the Year 1197, liv'd the famous ROBIN HOOD, and his Companion LITTLE JOHN, who are ſaid to infeſt *Yorkſhire* with their Robberies. He never hurted Man or Woman, ſpar'd the Poor, and rob'd the Rich. Proclamation being iſſued out againſt him, he fell ſick at the Nunnery of *Berkley*, and deſiring to be let Blood, was betray'd, and bled to death.

thus

thus abroad, a Quarrel aroſe at home between the Monks and King, about chuſing an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which ended in the King's baniſhing them and all the Clergy out of *England* in 1209; for which the Pope put the whole Kingdom under an Interdict, excommunicated the King, and gave his Kingdom to King *Philip*, granting Indulgences to all that ſhou'd declare War againſt him. This oblig'd King *John* to ſubmit to all the Pope cou'd aſk, to get this Interdict taken off. After which with a great Fleet he enter'd *France* in * 1214, and recover'd many of his Dominions there. But the *Engliſh Barons*, exaſperated at the King's mean Submiſſion to the *Pope*, made War on him next Year, inſiſting upon his reſtoring St. *Edward*'s *Laws*; which oblig'd him to ſign two *Charters*, one the Charter of Liberties, call'd MAGNA CHARTA, and t'other the Charter of Foreſts; which two Charters have ſince been the Foundation of the Liberties of this Nation. But King *John* not ſticking to 'em, the Barons at length invited over *Lewis*, Son to the King of *France*, who came and made himſelf Maſter of the beſt Part of *England*. King *John* in the mean time ravages *England*, and carried his Crown and Treaſures to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, but did not long ſurvive theſe Misfortunes, being

* This Year 1214, *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, is ſaid to have remov'd out of *Godſtow* Church near *Oxford*, the Tomb of *Fair* ROSAMOND, Miſtreſs to *Henry* II, ſaying it was a ſhameful thing that the Tomb of ſuch a Woman ſhould ſtand in ſo honourable a Place. But it has ſince been there re-plac'd, repair'd, and beautify'd. Her Epitaph on it is ſtill to be ſeen, as follows:

Hic jacet in Tumbâ, Roſa Mundi, non Roſa munda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

This Tomb doth here incloſe
The World's moſt beauteous Roſe;
Roſe paſſing ſweet e'er while,
Now nought but Odour vile. *Speed.*

thought to be poiſon'd by a Monk in 1216, in the eighteenth Year of his Reign, aged fifty-one; having always kept *Scotland* and *Wales* in Subjection, and entirely ſubdued *Ireland*.

HENRY III. at ten Years old ſucceeded King *John* his Father, and *William* Earl of *Pembroke* was appointed Regent; who for three Years, till he died, manag'd ſo wiſely, that the *Engliſh* abandon'd *Lewis*, and oblig'd him to return to *France*. But the two next *Regents Hubert de Bourg* and *Winchester* involv'd the Kingdom in continual Feuds and Quarrels, till the King came of Age: Who then annull'd the Charters, but was compell'd by his Brother *Richard*, joining with the Barons, to reſtore them. *Henry* afterwards attempted to recover *Normandy*, and the reſt of his *French* Dominions, but returned ſhamefully without Succeſs in the Year 1233. After that, in 1236, marrying a *French* Woman, he fill'd the Court with Foreigners; which, with high Taxes and other bad Management, exaſperated the *Engliſh* ſo much, as to oblige him to reſign the Soveraign Authority to thirty-ſix Commiſſioners call'd *Conſervators*, twelve for the King, and twenty-four for the People. Which occaſion'd continual Wars between the King and Barons, who at laſt in the Battle of *Lewes* took the King and his Son *Edward* Priſoners, in 1264. Next Year Prince *Edward*, eſcaping, rais'd an Army, and reſtor'd King *Henry* to his Liberty, and entirely reduc'd the Rebels in 1270; two Years after which the King died, in the fifty-ſixth Year of his Reign, and ſixty-ſixth of his Age; having been often oblig'd to confirm *Magna Charta*, tho' he as often broke thro' it.

EDWARD I, ſirnam'd *Longſhanks*, from his Tallneſs, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* III, being juſt upon his Return from his Wars in the *Holy-Land*; to which he bore ſo great Affection, that he

he order'd his Heart to be carried thither after his Death. In 1279, he had 280 *Jews* executed for clipping and coining. Afterwards, in 1283, he entirely conquer'd the *Welch*, and, knowing they cou'd never bear a foreign Yoke, had his Wife go and lie-in among 'em, whoſe Son *Edward* born at *Caernarven* they acknowledg'd for their Prince; whence the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England* have ever ſince bore the Title of PRINCE OF WALES. This King, being choſe Umpire between *Robert Bruce*, and *John Baliol*, gave the Crown of *Scotland* to the latter in 1292; who ungratefully rebelling after he had ſworn Fealty and done Homage to King *Edward*, *Edward* conquer'd *Scotland*, burnt their Records, and wholly reduc'd the *Scots* to his Subjection; bringing into *England* their Crown, Scepter, * Stone, and Robes of State in 1296. He had War with *France* but with no great Succeſs: And died in *Scotland* in 1307, aged ſixty-four, and in the thirty-fourth Year of his Reign.

EDWARD II, ſirnam'd *of Caernarven*, was a very handſome Prince, but of a weak Capacity; to which was wholly owing all the Misfortunes of his Reign. For he devolv'd the whole Adminiſtration of Affairs upon his Miniſters, who prov'd wicked ones. His Prime Favourite *Gaveſton* was baniſh'd twice, and being recall'd again by the King, the whole Kingdom roſe in arms and beheaded him in 1310, obliging the King to ratify the Privileges

* This famous *Stone*, which King *Edward* I. convey'd to *Weſtminſter*, had been plac'd at *Scone* by the *Scots* at their general Slaughter of the *Picts*; and reported to be the ſame as ſerv'd *Jacob* for a Pillar. It was incloſ'd in a wooden Chair for the Inauguration of their Kings, and had written on it this Diſtich,

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti *quocunque locatum*
Invenient Lapidem, *regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Or Fate's deceiv'd, and Heav'n decrees in vain;
Or where they find this Stone, the *Scots* ſhall reign.

Camb. Walſing. p. 59.

of *Magna Charta*. He had likewiſe about the ſame time unſucceſsful Wars with *France*. *Robert Bruce* King of *Scotland*, taking the Advantage of theſe Troubles, recover'd all his Dominions in 1314, and often ravag'd *England* till 1323. But at laſt the Queen, who was Daughter to *Philip le Bel* King of *France*, and her Son *Edward*, conſpiring with the Barons, they hang'd the King's Favourites the two *Spencers*, and impriſon'd King *Edward* himſelf in *Berkley-Caſtle* in *Northampton-ſhire*; where by means of this his Queen *Iſabella* and *Mortimer*, he was cruelly murder'd in 1327, having reign'd twenty Years. In his Reign happen'd a moſt dreadful *Famine*, which laſted three Years.

EDWARD III, Son of *Edward* II, came to the Crown at fifteen Years old, and by means of *Mortimer* made a diſhonourable Peace with *Scotland*. But ſoon after, *Mortimer* being hang'd, and Queen *Iſabella* the King's Mother impriſon'd for Life, the King conquer'd *Scotland* again in 1336, forcing *Edward Baliol* on 'em for King; after which they rebelling were routed; and while the King was in *France*, his Queen *Philippa* took *David* King of *Scots* Priſoner at *Durham*, killing 20,000 of his Men. Afterwards King *Edward*, purſuing his Right to the Crown of *France* by Right of his Mother *Iſabella*, quarter'd the * Arms of *France* with thoſe of *England*, takes the Title of KING OF FRANCE, and with his Son *Edward*, call'd (becauſe he bore black Arms) the *Black Prince*, a perfect Heroe, made dreadful Havock there, carrying their

* *Edward* the IIId's Motto to the Arms of *France* quarter'd with thoſe of *England* was, *Dieu et mon Droit*, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT. And his Motto to his Inſtitution of Knights of the Garter, upon his taking up the Counteſs of *Saliſbury*'s Garter, was *Honi ſoit qui Mal y Penſe*, that is, *Evil to him that Evil thinks*.

victo-

victorious Arms to the very Gates of *Paris*. At *Creſſy* they kill'd the King * of *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Alenſon*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Earl of *Flanders*, fifteen Noblemen, 1200 Knights, and 30,000 Common Soldiers, taking eighty Standards. In this memorable Battle, in 1346, the *Engliſh* firſt made uſe of † CANON, which the *French* were not then acquainted with. Then they beſieg'd *Calais*, and took it. At *Poitiers* they kill'd 6000 Men, took fifty Noblemen and 800 Gentlemen; they likewiſe then took *John* King of *France* Priſoner, who paid three Millions of Crowns for his Ranſom in ‡ 1360, after he had been detain'd four Years. At length, after many Battles, the *Black Prince* dying in the forty-ſixth Year of his Age much lamented, *Charles* V, the next King of *France*, recover'd all his Loſſes, except *Calais*, in 1376. This King *Edward* III. inſtituted the Order of *Knights of the Garter*; and ſcrupled paying *Peter-Pence* to *Rome*, by means of *John Wickliff* the firſt *Engliſh* Reformer. But at length he dy'd, forſaken of all his Friends, at *Shene* in *Surry*, in 1377, in the ſixty-fifth Year of his Age, and the fifty-firſt of his Reign.

RICHARD II, Son to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, at eleven Years old ſucceeded his Grandfather *Edward* III. During his Minority, the *Scots* got the better of the *Engliſh*, and the *French* ſcour'd the *Engliſh* Coaſts, both which Wars were ended by a Truce in 1388. When he came of Age, he diſcarded his Uncles the Dukes of *York* and

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* This King of *Bohemia*'s Standard, on which was embroider'd in Gold three Oſtrich Feathers with theſe Words, ICH DIEN, that is, *I ſerve*, being now taken by the *Black Prince*, the Princes of *Wales* ſtill bear the ſame Creſt and Motto.

† See *Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 425.

‡ About this time *Henry Picard*, Lord Mayor, magnificently treated at one time four Kings, *viz.* of *England*, *France*, *Scotland* and *Cyprus*, with the Aldermen in the City of *London*. *Barnes*.

Glouceſter, the latter of which he caus'd to be ſmother'd in 1397, and advanc'd his Favourites *Robert de Vere*, and *Michael de la Pole*, which with other Miſmanagements made his Reign very troubleſome. He ſquander'd away his Revenues, and oppreſs'd his Subjects with heavy Taxes; which cauſed ſeveral Inſurrections, particularly that of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, the former of whom was ſtab'd by *Walworth* Lord-Mayor, and the latter hang'd. At length, while the King was gone to *Ireland* to quaſh a Rebellion there rais'd, his Subjects, quite tired with his Oppreſſions, ſent to *France* for *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who coming, *Richard* was depos'd, and impriſon'd in *Pontefract Caſtle*, in *Yorkſhire*; whither *Henry* ſent eight Men to murder him, four of whom *Richard* kill'd, but at laſt was overpower'd and diſpatch'd in the thirty-third Year of his Age, and twenty-ſecond of his Reign, *Anno* 1399.

CHAP. IX.

KINGS of England *nam'd* PLANTAGENET *of the Houſe of* LANCASTER.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of the three Kings of the *Plantagenets* of the * Houſe of *Lancaſter*.

A. HENRY IV, born at *Bolingbrook*, Grandſon to *Edward* III, by his third Son *John of Gaunt*,

* The Houſe of *Lancaſter* had for their Device a RED ROSE, and the Houſe of *York* a WHITE ROSE. Theſe Devices are famous for the vaſt Torrents of *Engliſh* Blood ſhed upon their Account. *Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 378.

Duke

Duke of *Lancaſter*, got and kept the *Engliſh* Crown by his Sword. His Murder of *Richard* II. will be an eternal Blot to his Memory. He proſecuted and burnt the Followers of *Wickliff*. In ſhort, his Reign was a continued Series of Revolutions, which fill'd *England* with Blood and Miſery. The *French* and *Scots* frequently aſſiſted his Subjects in their Rebellions, tho' *Henry* always triumph'd over them; and by the great Number of Nobles he put to Death got the Name of *Cruel*. At length he died of a Leproſy in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber at *Weſtminſter*, according to a Propheſy that had been made him, in the fourteenth Year of his Reign, and the forty-ſixth of his Age, *Anno* 1413. In his time liv'd *Whitington* Lord-Mayor, *William of Wickham* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* Founder of *Wincheſter-School*, and *Chaucer* the Poet. In this Reign * above 30,000 died of the Plague in *London*.

HENRY V, born at *Monmouth*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* IV, in whoſe Reign he led a moſt diſſolute Life; but when he came to the Throne, prov'd a very wiſe and warlike King. He firſt laid Claim to *Normandy*, and then aſſerting the Right which *Edward* III. had laid to the Crown of *France*, made War on *Charles* VI, King of *France*, invaded his Kingdom, fought many Battles ſucceſsfully, and took ſeveral ſtrong Cities by *Scalado*.

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* PLAGUES in *England* ſince *Edward* III. Hiſtorians give an Account of *ſix*. The firſt being in that Reign, *Anno* 1349, which began in *Aſia*, and ſpread itſelf through ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, eſpecially *France* and *England*; in *London* were buried at the *Charter-Houſe* above 50,000 in one Year. The ſecond and third happen'd in the Reign of *Richard* II. in 1380 and 1391. The fourth was this in *Henry* IVth's Time, *Anno* 1407. The fifth happen'd in *Henry* VIth's Reign, in 1438; a terrible Famine and Plague both in *France* and *England*. And the ſixth that dreadful one in 1665, which ſwept off in *London*, in one Year, above 100,000 Perſons.

Having entirely conquer'd *Normandy* and other Places of Importance, at laſt he oblig'd the *French King* to a Treaty, whereby *Henry* was to marry his Daughter the Princeſs *Catherine*, and be recogniz'd Regent and ſole Heir to the Crown of *France*, in prejudice of his own Son the *Dauphin*. Accordingly *Henry* put a Garriſon into *Paris*, and ſeveral more chief Cities in *France*, and wou'd certainly have maintain'd his Poſſeſſion by Force of Arms, had not a Bloody-flux carried him off in 1422, in the thirty-fourth Year of his Age, after a triumphant and glorious Reign of nine Years. In his Reign were burnt Lord *Cobham*, and ſeven *Wickliffites*.

HENRY VI, born at *Windſor*, ſucceeded his Father in 1422, at nine Months old, to the Crown of *England*, and was afterwards in 1430 crown'd and recogniz'd King of *France* by above half that Kingdom. He was accounted a very pious Prince, but a weak Politician. During his Minority, the *Regency* manag'd Affairs ſo badly, as to loſe *Normandy*, *Anjou*, and every thing elſe in *France*, except *Calais*; by means of one *Joan of Arc*, the *Pucelle* or *Maid of Orleans*, who pretending to be inſpired, and ſent from Heaven, headed *Charles* VI. the *French* King's Troops, and cut off upwards of 8000 Men; but at laſt being taken by the *Engliſh*, ſhe was condemn'd and burnt for a Witch in the Year 1431. Afterwards from the time that this King *Henry* came of Age to his being depos'd, *England* was never free from Confuſions and Diſorders. At length, in 1453, his Queen *Margaret*, a Lady of a very Martial Spirit, took the Adminiſtration into her own Hands, and oppos'd *Richard* Duke of *York*, Great-Grandſon to *Edward* III, in his Pretenſions to the Crown, in ſeveral Battles, and at laſt ſlew him in 1460. But his Son *Edward*, gathering his Father's ſcatter'd Forces, defeated the Queen's Army, dethron'd King *Henry*, and was himſelf crown'd King

of

of *England* in 1461; after which, *Edward*'s Army was defeated, and *Henry* crown'd again in 1470; but at laſt *Edward* prevailing, he impriſon'd both *Henry* and *Margaret* in the Tower, and murder'd their young Son *Edward*. The Queen was ranſom'd by the King of *France* for 50,000 Crowns, and King *Henry* cruelly murder'd in Priſon by Crook-back *Richard*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, in the fiftieth Year of his Age, in the Year 1471. This *Henry* VI. founded *Eaton-School*, and built *King*'s *College*, and Queen *Margaret* built *Queen*'s *College* in *Cambridge*. In the Year 1438 was a dreadful Famine both in *England* and *France*, which was follow'd by the Plague.

CHAP. X.

KINGS of ENGLAND *nam'd* PLANTAGENET *of the Houſe of* YORK.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of the three Kings, who were *Plantagenets* of the Houſe of *York*.

A. EDWARD IV, Great-Grandſon of *Edmund de Langley*, Duke of *York*, fourth Son of *Edward* III, (a Deſcendant alſo of *Edward* III, by his ſecond Son *Lionel*, by the Mother's ſide) after he had ſecur'd the Crown to himſelf by the Murder of *Henry* VI, and had put to death above 1400 Gentlemen who were *Henry*'s Friends, with his own Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*. He firſt oblig'd *James* III, King of *Scots*, to ſurrender *Berwick*, which *Henry* had given him; afterwards he made Alliances with *France*, *Portugal*, *Caſtile*, and *Denmark*; and then ſet himſelf to reſtore the Affairs of Govern-

ment

ment to the Order they were in before the Civil Wars, and in encouraging Trade and all the polite Arts. But at laſt devoting himſelf wholly to his Pleaſures, and keeping ſeveral Concubines, one of which was the famous * *Jane Shore*, he died of a violent Fever in 1483, aged forty-two, and in the twenty-third Year of his Reign from his firſt Coronation. At the Beginning of his Reign † PRINTING was firſt brought into *England*.

EDWARD V. at twelve Years old ſucceeded his Father *Edward* IV, in the Year 1483, but was never crown'd; being in leſs than three Months after, with his younger Brother *Richard*, ſmother'd in the *Tower*, by the Procurement of their unnatural Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, who had uſurp'd the Throne under Pretence that both they and their Father were illegitimate. Their Bones were ſuppos'd to be found in 1674, when King *Charles* II. order'd 'em to be put in a Marble Urn, and carry'd to *Weſtminſter*.

RICHARD III, ſurnam'd *Crook-back* from his ill Shape, being very ſmall in Stature, ugly, crooked, and cruel, but at the ſame time very valiant and politick, having uſurp'd the Throne, and murder'd his Nephews, had but a ſhort and troubleſome Reign of about two Years. For diſagreeing with his great Friend the Duke of *Buckingham*, the

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* *Edward* IV. uſed to ſay of three of his *Concubines*, that one was the *wittieſt*, the other the *holieſt*, and the third the *merrieſt* in the World. By the laſt he meant *Jane Shore*, who was Wife to a Citizen of *London*, whom *Edward* had debauch'd and taken from her Huſband: for which in King *Richard* IIId's Reign ſhe was proſecuted, and made to do publick Penance at St. *Paul's*. *Rapin*.

† The Art of PRINTING being found out at *Mentz* in *Germany*, by *John Guttenbergen*, was brought into *England* by *William Caxton* of *London*, Mercer, who firſt practiſed the ſame in the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, in 1471. *Stow's* Ann. p. 404.

latter

latter invited *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* of the Line of *Lancaſter* to the Throne, who with an Army of 12,000 Men gave *Richard* Battle at *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, where *Richard* loſt both his Life and Crown in the Year 1486. His Body was found among the Slain, ſtark-naked, and beſmear'd with Blood and Dirt, and carried croſs a Horſe to *Leiceſter*; where after it had been expos'd two Days, it was buried without Ceremony. This cruel Wretch is ſaid to have murder'd King *Henry* VI, and his Son Prince *Edward*, whoſe Widow he married and poiſon'd, in order to marry his own Niece *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Edward* IV.

CHAP. XI.

KINGS of the Family of TUDORS, *or the Union of the Houſes of* Lancaſter *and* York.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of the five next Princes, which are of the Family of *Tudors*.

A. HENRY VII, of *Richmond*, was Son of *Edmund Tudor*, a *Welch* Gentleman, and *Margaret* Great-grand-daughter to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; and by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Edward* IV, united the two Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*. This King, tho' call'd the *Engliſh Solomon*, had a Reign of one continued Series of Troubles and Diviſions, on the Account of two *Pretenders* to the Crown; one was *Robert Simnel*, who perſonated the young Earl of *Warwick* (whom this *Henry* had really put to Death) and the other was *Perkin Warbeck*, who perſonated *Richard*, *Edward* Vth's Brother, who was really murder'd in the *Tower*. But *Henry* defeated both their Armies,

Armies, and took 'em both, making *Simnel* one of his Falconers in 1487, and *Warbeck* he hang'd in 1498.* After many more Inſurrections at home, at length he made Alliances with *France*, *Spain*, and *Auſtria*. And knowing his Subjects did not love him, he inſtituted a *Life-guard* of fifty Bowmen, called *Yeomen of the Guard*, to guard his Perſon and that of his Succeſſors. He died in 1509, in the twenty-fourth Year of his Reign, and fifty-ſecond of his Age, and was buried at *Weſtminſter* in a Chapel he had built, and ſtill call'd by his Name, leaving behind him near two Millions of Money extorted from his Subjects by *Empſon* and *Dudley* his two wicked Miniſters, for he was very covetous. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded him, and his Daughter *Margaret* was married to *James* IV, King of *Scots*.

HENRY VIII. began his Reign at eighteen Years of his Age, and was a comely Prince, but grew too corpulent in the latter Part of his Life. He was very learned, valiant, and liberal, but at the ſame time proud, paſſionate, and cruel. His Favourites were Cardinal *Thomas Wolſey*, a Butcher's Son at *Ipſwich*, who built *Whitehall*, and *Hampton-Court*; and Lord *Thomas Cromwell*, a Smith's Son, whom he afterwards beheaded; and had not *Wolſey* died in time, he'd have been ſerv'd ſo too. He was a great Stickler for the *Romiſh* Religion, and wrote a Book in Defence of it againſt *Luther*, for which he was ſtil'd, by Pope *Leo* X, *Defender of the*

* About this time, *viz.* in 1497, ERASMUS of *Rotterdam* came firſt over into *England*, and ſtudied ſome time in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. He came often over afterward in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, and was particularly acquainted with Sir *Thomas Moor*, Archbiſhop *Warham*, and Dean *Collet*, Founder of St. *Paul's School*. His Inſtructions here mightily promoted Learning, eſpecially the Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue.

Faith,

Faith, in * 1521. Tho' not long after (the See of *Rome* refuſing to ratify his divorcing *Catherine of Arragon*, after he had had her eighteen Years, and ſeveral Children by her, upon Pretence of a Scruple of Conſcience that ſhe had been his *Brother Arthur*'s Wife) he made it High-Treaſon to own the *Pope's Supremacy* over *England*, in 1531. And becauſe the *Pope* had excommunicated him, he made *Cranmer*, whom he had rais'd to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to excommunicate the *Pope*. He entirely ſtopt the Payment of *Peter-Pence*, and ſuppreſs'd 1148 Monaſteries and Nunneries in 1534; which was the firſt Step towards the † REFORMATION in *England*. He had but few Wars, and thoſe chiefly with the *French* and *Scots*. He was the firſt that took upon himſelf the Title of *King of Ireland*, in 1542. He had ſix Wives, *Catherine* of *Arragon*, *Anne Boleyn*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleves*, *Catherine Howard*, and *Catherine Par*; two he beheaded, two divorc'd, one dy'd, and the other ſurviv'd. In ſhort, Hiſtorians paint this *Henry* VIII. as a bloody Tyrant, tho' he pretended to do every thing by Law. He beheaded the learned Sir *Thomas Moor*, Biſhop *Fiſher*, and Abundance beſides; and was preparing for more Blood, when he died in 1547, aged fifty-ſix Years, and in the 38th of his Reign.

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* This Year 1521, MUSKETS were invented, and firſt uſed in War. In 1535 *Wales*, which had hitherto been only as a Province, was incorporated with *England*.

† Young Perſons being apt not rightly to diſtinguiſh between the *Reformation*, *Reſtoration*, and *Revolution*, it mayn't be improper here to remark to 'em; That the REFORMATION was the changing of the *Roman* Catholick for the Proteſtant Religion, and began about the Year 1517 in *Germany*, where *Martin Luther* wrote; and ſoon ſpread itſelf afterward through *England*, *Scotland*, and ſeveral other States of *Europe*. The RESTORATION was King *Charles* II. being reſtor'd to his Crown in 1660, after *Oliver Cromwell*'s Uſurpation. And the REVOLUTION was King *William* III. freeing us from Popery and Arbitrary Power under King *James* II. in 1688.

EDWARD

EDWARD VI, Son to *Henry* VIII, by his third Wife *Jane Seymour*, who died in Childbed with him, was crown'd in his tenth Year; at which Age he was ſkill'd in the *Latin* and *French* Tongues, and had ſome Knowledge of the *Greek*, *Spaniſh*, and *Italian*. His Father *Henry* had left him twelve Counſellors, and ſixteen Regents, who unanimouſly made *Edward Seymour*, the King's Uncle, *Protector*. He being a great Favourer of the **Proteſtants*, inſtill'd the ſame into *King Edward*, who aboliſh'd private Maſſes, remov'd Images out of Churches, had the *Common-Prayer* corrected, and confirm'd the *Reformation* by Act of Parliament in 1547. Theſe Alterations at firſt caus'd Inſurrections, but the Rebels being often defeated, accepted of the general Pardon. The Protector had Wars afterwards with *France* and *Scotland*, and was much oppos'd by Lord *Thomas Seymour* his Brother, whom by Parliament he got beheaded in 1549; and was ſo ſerv'd himſelf three Years after as guilty of Breach of Truſt and Felony, by means of *Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, in 1552; who perſuaded the King alſo to diſinherit his Siſters *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, in order to ſet his own Daughter-in-law *Jane Grey* on the Throne. Soon after which the good King *Edward* died of a Conſumption in 1553, in the ſixth Year of his Reign, and but the ſixteenth of his Age: Who, tho' ſo young, was perfectly acquainted with the Intereſt of his Kingdom, encourag'd Trade and

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* The *Reformers*, in the Year 1530, were call'd PROTESTANTS from the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, and the Princes of *Lunenburgh*, making a ſolemn PROTESTATION againſt the Decree of *Charles* Vth, Emperor of *Germany*, which was — "*That none of the Princes of the Empire ſhould make any Innovations in Religion, or hinder their Subjects from going to Maſs.*"— This oblig'd the *Proteſtants* to unite for their common Defence.

Learning,

Learning, founded *Chriſt-Church* and St. *Thomas's* Hoſpitals, and was conſulting the beſt Methods for his happy Government when he died. In this King's Reign one *Ket* a Tanner made an Inſurrection in *Norfolk*, having got together 20,000 Men, whom *Dudley* defeated, and hang'd at *Norwich*.

Queen MARY, Daughter to *Henry* VIII, by his firſt Wife *Catherine of Arragon*, ſucceeded her Brother *Edward* VI; and having overcome Earl *Dudley*'s Party, who had proclaim'd the Lady *Jane Grey* Queen, ſhe beheaded *Dudley*, *Lady Jane*, her Huſband and Father, and ſeveral others. She afterwards, in 1554, married *Philip* II, King of *Spain*, and began her Reign with ſetting the *Roman Catholicks* at Liberty; and by Parliament, wherein *Cardinal Pole* made a very fine Speech, prohibited the Exerciſe of any other Religion, cruelly perſecuting the *Reform'd*, 240 of whom ſhe burnt, and among the reſt *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and four other *Biſhops*, and ſent her Siſter *Elizabeth* to the Tower. At laſt, at the Inſtigation of *Philip* her Huſband, coming to a Breach with *France*, the *French* beat her Forces, and abſolutely diſpoſſeſs'd the *Engliſh* of *Calais*, and all they had in *France*; which together with a Dropſy broke her Heart. She died in 1558, in the forty-third Year of her Age, having reign'd five Years.---In the Beginning of this Reign, Sir JOHN GRESHAM, Knight, and Alderman of *London*, of whom we ought always to make honourable Mention, founded and endow'd *Holt-School*, this Town having been the Place of his Nativity. Which *School* he left to the Care and Government of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Worſhipful Company of FISHMONGERS, *London*, our worthy Patrons; who have ſince at their own proper Coſts and Charge frequently repair'd the ſame, and lately furniſh'd it with a valuable and uſeful *Library* of the beſt Editions of the Claſſicks and Lexicographers,

both

both *Greek* and *Latin*, with ſeveral Treatiſes of Antiquities, Chronology, and Geography, together with a ſuitable Pair of *Globes*. Beſides which, our ſaid *Patrons* have alſo been pleas'd of late to augment ſome of their EXHIBITIONS to ten Pounds *per Annum*; two of which of ten Pounds each are at this preſent enjoy'd by two of our late *School-fellows*, now Students in *Gonvile* and *Caius* College, *Cambridge*. For which and all other their Favours to us and *Holt-School*,

Reſpectet Deus his! et Mens ſibi conſcia Recti
Præmia digna ferat! quoniam perſolvere dignas
Non Opis eſt noſtræ Grates, Laudeſve referre.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, Daughter to *Henry* VIII, by his ſecond Wife *Anne Boleyn*, ſucceeded her Siſter *Mary*, at twenty-five Years of Age, and is ſaid to be ſo learned as to be able to write and ſpeak *five* or *ſix* Languages. The firſt thing ſhe ſet about was to eſtabliſh the *Proteſtant Religion*, aſſuming to herſelf the Title of *Supreme Governour of the Church in Spirituals and Temporals*, and putting to death ſeveral *Jeſuites* who were perpetually conſpiring againſt her. Her great Wiſdom and refin'd Politicks maintain'd *England* in Peace and Tranquility moſt of her Reign, for ſhe had but few Wars, and them chiefly to ſuccour her Allies; thus ſhe ſupported and aſſiſted the Proteſtants of *France*, *Scotland*, and the *Low-Countries* in 1563. The Republick of *Holland* in great meaſure owes its Eſtabliſhment to her in * 1566 and 1572. She furniſh'd Don *Antonio*, who aſſum'd the Title of King of *Portugal*, with Men and

* This Year, 1566, Sir *Thomas Greſham* built the *Royal Exchange* in *London*.

Ships.

Ships. In the Year 1588 *Philip* II, King of *Spain*, pretending a Right to the Crown, invaded *England* with his INVINCIBLE ARMADA of 150 large Men of War, 19000 Men, and 2630 Pieces of Cannon; which the Duke of *Parma* was to join with 30,000 Men; but was prevented by the Vigilance of Queen *Elizabeth*, who ſent the *Engliſh* Admirals, Lord *Howard*, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Frobiſher*, with about a hundred Sail,* who meeting with the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the *Britiſh* Channel, took and burnt moſt of 'em, and Storms diſpers'd the reſt. The Queen afterwards ſent † *Drake* and others with Fleets on the Coaſts of *Spain*, and *America*, who with Fire-Arms, ſuch as *Guns*, *Cannon*, *Bombs*, and *Mortar-Pieces*, made dreadful Havock wherever they came.

This Queen alſo made an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with *John Baſilowitz*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. Queen *Elizabeth*'s ſacrificing *Mary* Queen of *Scots* to her own Safety, who was beheaded in 1587, is a Fault that cannot be excus'd; tho' cer-

* 'Tis certain the *Britiſh* Navy was not then, nor ever in the Order it is at preſent, whether in regard to the Condition of the Ships, the Diſcipline on Board, or the Pay of the Seamen. His Majeſty King GEORGE II. has at preſent 124 Ships of the Line of Battle, 55 fifth and ſixth Rates for cruizing in the *Channel*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. with Bomb-ſhips, Fire-ſhips, Sloops and Yachts, making in the whole 209 Veſſels. The Value of the *Superbe*, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, rebuilt and launch'd *Auguſt* 27, 1736, when compleated with Maſts and Rigging, amounts to above 14200 *l.* that of the whole *Navy* to 2,591,337 Pounds.

† This Sir FRANCIS DRAKE made a Voyage round the World. He ſet out from *Plymouth* in *December* 1577, and return'd to the ſame Port in *November* 1580, when Queen *Elizabeth* din'd aboard, and knighted him; and a *Wincheſter* Scholar wrote on the main Maſt of his Ship——

Plus ultra *Herculeis inſcribas*, DRACE, *Columnis*;
Et magno, dicas, Hercule *major ero*. Cambden, p. 477.

tain it is that *Mary* and the Catholicks were perpetually conſpiring againſt her Perſon and Government. This Queen's Prime Miniſter was *Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*; and her Favourites were the Earls of *Leiceſter* and *Eſſex*, the latter of whom ſhe beheaded for a Conſpiracy in the ſixty-eighth Year of her Age, and died two Years after in 1602, in the forty-fourth Year of her Reign. About which time * Sir *Walter Raleigh* at his own Charge made two Expeditions to *America*, but they prov'd unſucceſsful.

Head-Scholar ſpeaks.] We'll call this, *Gentlemen*, the End of the *Fourth Act*; and from mention made of Sir *Francis Drake* and his Fire-Arms, we'll preſent you with the Deſcription of *Bombs*, or The War-Mortar-Piece.

BOMBARDA.

The War-Mortar-Piece.

ELEGIACIS.

EN Bombarda fremit! ſævi nova Machina *Martis*;
Ipſa, Oneris gravidi conſcia, Rheda gemit:
Urbis at obſeſſæ magis ingemit Incola *Miles*,
Erecta ad Turres *hujus* ut Ora videt.

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* Raleigh's Deſign was to make himſelf Maſter of *Panama*, or elſe to intercept the rich *Spaniſh* Fleet; both which he fail'd of. However, he diſcover'd *Virginia* in 1585, ſo nam'd in honour of the *Virgin* Queen *Elizabeth*. From whence the ſame Year *Drake* brought home one *Ralph Lane*, who firſt introduc'd Tobacco into *England*, ſo nam'd from *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Iſlands, where it plentifully grows. *Barbadoes*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Nevis*, and the other *Caribbee* Iſlands ſoon after came into the Hands of the *Engliſh*. *Jamaica* was peopled with *Engliſh* by Mr. *Venables* and Sir *William Penn*, in 1655, who alſo peopled *Penſylvania*. *New-York* was ſubjected to the *Engliſh* by Sir *Richard Holmes*, in 1662.

Eheu!

Eheu! quam magnâ turgeſcit fæta Ruinâ
Glans incluſa Utero ſicubi multa latet!
Spicula mille Necis, mille Inſtrumenta nocendi,
Ferrum, *Saxa*, *Picem* Capſula quæque tenet.
Quin ſimulac tetigit fatalis *Tæda* Foramen,
Horrificus ſubito concutit Aſtra Fragor:
Huc illuc diſperſa volant *ardentia* Tela,
Deſuper hinc Arces, Templa, Domuſque flagrant:
Projecti nimirum ignes dominantur ubique,
Obvia quæque Strues fitque repente Rogus.
Ignivomæ *Glandes* rapidè *Cælum* omne pererrant,
Præcipiteſque Faces prodigiale rubent:
Flammarum Tractus ſignat longo Ordine *Cælum*,
Concipit et Flammas *Ætheris* ipſa Plaga.

B O M B A R D A.

The WAR-MORTAR-PIECE.

In *Engliſh.*

AMbitious MARS, long thy inventing Brain
Spent vain Endeavours, and abortive Pain,
To find ſome ſure ſurpriſing Way to make
The threat'ning Pride of ſtrongeſt Cities ſhake:
At laſt BRITANNIA's greater *Genius* roſe,
This wondrous, uſeful Engine, to diſcloſe.
The flaming *Sword*, the briſtling *Spear*, the *Lance*,
But kill at random, and are rul'd by Chance:
Th' unerring MORTAR certain Ruin gives,
From thence the *Powder* fatal Power receives,
As by the Soul the ſenſeleſs Body lives.
What ecchoing Thunder frights each utmoſt *Pole*,
When maſſy BOMBS with hiſſing Fury roul,
Like *Fate* deſtroying, and without Controul?

The frightful Vollies but the Preludes are
Of ſpreading Ruin, and diſtracting Fear:
The BOMB, directed by the Artiſt's Hand,
With ſpeedy Haſte obeys the dire Command;
(Fatal Exactneſs!) and with Fury falls,
And piercing Force upon the hoſtile Walls;
At once their ſtrongeſt *Forts* and *Caſtles* tears,
The long laborious Work of many Years.
O glorious dreadful Sight to ſee 'em fly
With rapid Swiftneſs in the ſounding Sky!
Not JOVE doth ſwifter his wing'd Thunder throw,
Than hiſſing *Bombs* from fatal *Mortars* go:
With Streams of Flame they cut the yielding Sky;
Forget their ponderous Weight, and ſwiftly fly:
Juſt ſo a *Meteor* with a Stream of Light
Glides thro' the Air, adds Horror to the Night.
When the *Shell* burſts, Deſtruction waits the Sound,
And all the Shapes of Death appear around.
So when *Pandora*'s Box was open'd, ſtrait
Ruſh'd out the various Inſtruments of *Fate*;
The Peſtilential *Fury* was afraid
At the Deſtruction, which itſelf had made.
When Blazing Stars, or *Comets* do appear,
Aſtrologers portend a fatal Year;
But the Event diſproves their fancy'd Rules,
Which frighten only ſuperſtitious Fools:
But when with fiery Tails *Bombs* mount the Air,
Mankind without thoſe Rules are taught to fear;
And ſee Deſtruction tumbling from afar.

CHAP. XII.

The KINGS of *Great-Britain* of the Family of STUARTS.

Q. DESCRIBE the Reigns of the eight laſt Kings, of the Family of *Stuarts*, *Naſſau*, and *Brunſwick*. A.

A. JAMES I, Son of *Henry Stuart* and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, great Grand-daughter of *Henry* VII, ſucceeded Queen *Elizabeth* in 1602, having been King of *Scotland* fifteen Years. A little before his Coronation, he diſcover'd an intended Conſpiracy to raiſe his Couſin *Arabella Stuart* to the Throne. For which ſeveral were executed; and among the reſt Sir *Walter Raleigh*, after twelve Years Impriſonment in the *Tower*, was beheaded. *Arabella* died in the *Tower*. A few Years after, the POWDER PLOT was diſcover'd, which on the *fifth* of *November*, 1605, was to have blown up the King and Parliament with *Gunpowder*; for which ſeveral *Roman Catholicks* were executed, with one *Guy Fawkes*, who was to fire the Train. This King *James*, to put an End to the Diſputes between the *Engliſh* and *Scots* about Preference, aſſum'd the Title of King of *Great Britain*, tho' the Kingdoms remain'd ſeparate till Queen *Anne* united 'em. But inſtead of minding the * Affairs of Government, he gave himſelf much up to the Study of Divinity, and publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces. Certain it is, King *James* was naturally as pacifick as Queen *Elizabeth* had been haughty and intriguing; which occaſion'd *Rapin* to obſerve that *England* was never in a leſs † flouriſhing Condition, nor the *Engliſh* more ex-

* In the Year 1621, in the third Parliament of King *James* I. the PARTIES were firſt formed, which ſtill ſubſiſt under the Names of TORIES and WHIGS; the firſt of which labours inceſſantly to ſtretch the Prerogative Royal as high as poſſible when favour'd by the King; and the other is always inſiſting on the Rights and Privileges of the People. The mutual Animoſity of theſe two *Parties*, when firſt they were form'd, was nothing in compariſon of what it is at this Day. *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 204. —— Afterwards in 1679 theſe two *Parties* beſtow'd upon each other thoſe *Names of Reproach*; TORY, ſignifying *Iriſh Robber*; and WHIG, *ſour Milk*. Ibid. p. 712.

† *Tindal's Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 236. See alſo *Clarendon*, Vol. I. p. 75. *Oxford* Edition, 1717.

pos'd to the Inſults and Raillery of other Nations than in his Reign; whence aroſe a *Paſquinade*, and the *French Epigram*, importing,

Under King ELIZA *the* Engliſh *were ſeen*
As grand, as now mean under JEMMY *their Queen.*

However, he ſent ſome Troops in 1620 to his Son-in-Law *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, againſt the Emperor and King of *Spain*, and ſome to the *Dutch*. His Favourites were *Robert Car* Earl of *Somerſet*, and *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*. The learned Lord *Verulam Bacon* was his Chancellor, who for Bribery was diſcharg'd in 1621. This King firſt inſtituted *Baronets*; and died in the twenty-ſecond Year of his Reign, and fifty-ninth of his Age, in 1625.

King CHARLES I. ſucceeded his Father *James* I, a Prince very religious, chaſt, ſober, and brave upon Occaſion; but ſo good-natur'd as to permit himſelf to * be govern'd by his *Wife* and *Favourites*; By whoſe Perſuaſions he executed ſeveral things, which firſt made his Subjects murmur, and afterwards break out into open Rebellion. Firſt, the *Scots*, whoſe general Aſſembly in 1566 had ſolemnly approv'd the Diſcipline of the Church of *Switzerland*, which held an Equality between the Miniſters, call'd *Preſbytery*; upon whom King *James* I. had attempted, and King *Charles* † ſeem'd reſolv'd to force *Epiſcopacy*. The *Scots* therefore enter'd into that famous League call'd the COVENANT, and ſtood on their Defence. The King reſolving to correct their Inſolence, in 1639 rais'd an Army, with-

* See *Clarendon*, Vol. I. p. 149. Sir *Philip Warwick*, p. 204. *Whitlock*, p. 32. And *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 571.

† See *Nalſon*, Tom. I. p. 169, 174. and *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 394.

out Conſent of *Parliament*, * having not thought fit to call one for twelve Years paſt, put himſelf at the Head of it, and made the *Scots* twice ſue for Peace, tho' he cou'd not obtain his Ends. In the mean time the *Engliſh Parliament*, which the King at laſt conven'd in 1640, thinking the Subjects had been oppreſs'd by Taxes, illegally rais'd, thought proper to declare themſelves perpetual; and began to remedy all their real or pretended Grievances, aboliſh'd all the Taxes, oppos'd all the King's Deſigns, attack'd his Miniſters, beheaded Archbiſhop *Laud* and the Earl of *Strafford*, and at laſt declared open War againſt the King. The King levied an Army, and headed it himſelf; over whom after ſeveral Battles the Parliament prevailing, the King fled to the *Scots*, who treacherouſly deliver'd him up to the Parliament, who impriſon'd him for a conſiderable time in different Places; and at laſt try'd him † --- *For making War againſt his Parliament*; *For being the Cauſe of all the Blood ſpilt in the Civil War*; *and for fomenting the Rebellion of the* Iriſh, *who had maſſacred* 40,000 Engliſh----. For all which they condemn'd and beheaded him before his own Palace at *Whitehall*, on the 30th of *January*, 1648, in the 24th Year of his Reign.

Q. DESCRIBE the *Inter-regnum* and Protectorſhip of *Oliver Cromwell*.

A. OLIVER CROMWELL *the Uſurper* comes next, tho' King *Charles the ſecond* ſhould have ſucceeded his unhappy Father; but the Houſe of *Commons* paſt an Act for aboliſhing the *Regal*

* See *Clarendon*, Vol. I. p. 74. and *Ruſhworth*, Tom. II. p. 3.

† See *Clarendon*, Vol. III. p. 253. *Meriton*, p. 353. and *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 567.

Power as uſeleſs and dangerous, annull'd that of the *Lords*, and ſet up a COMMONWEALTH. The *Iriſh* and *Scots* took up Arms for King *Charles* II; againſt whom the Parliament ſent *Oliver Cromwell*, who beat 'em wherever he came. At laſt King *Charles* headed the *Scots* Army, and enter'd *England* with 15,000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, which were almoſt all cut off by *Oliver* at *Worceſter*; where the King narrowly eſcap'd being taken, and after two Months numberleſs Fatigues and Dangers got into *Normandy*. *Oliver* ſoon after having quell'd the Tumults in *England* and *Scotland*, uſurp'd the Sovereign Authority, and by his Army put down the Parliament, cauſing himſelf in 1653 to be proclaim'd *Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland*. This *Oliver Cromwell* (deſcended from a *Welch* Family call'd *Williams*, one of whom marrying *Lord Cromwell*'s Daughter in *Henry* VIIIth's time, took upon him that Name) was born at *Huntington*, in 1601, ſtudied at *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and from a *Captain* of Horſe in the Army roſe to be *General*, and at laſt *Protector*. In which Office he aſſum'd greater Authority than ever any *Engliſh Monarch* had done, governing at home with deſpotick Sway, and dreaded abroad. He made the *Dutch* buy their Peace dear; the *French* and *Spaniard* ſu'd for his Friendſhip; the King of *Sweeden* thought it an Honour to be his Ally: He beheaded the King of *Portugal*'s Ambaſſador's Brother for a Murder, which that King durſt not reſent. At length, after having politickly * refus'd to be made *King*, he died in 1658, in the fifth Year of his Protectorſhip; which he left to his eldeſt Son *Richard*, and the Government of *Ireland* to his Son *Henry*. Both of whom in leſs than

* See *Clarendon*, Vol. III. p. 594. *Whitlock*, p. 655. an *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 596.

than a Year gave up their Authority to the * *Parliament* on Demand, the Parliament to the *Army*, whoſe Generals quarrelling the Year after occaſion'd, by means of *General Monk*, the *Reſtoration* of the King.

King CHARLES IId was reſtor'd and crown'd in † 1660. The firſt thing he did after the RESTORATION, was making an Act of Indemnity, out of which twenty-nine of the late King's *Judges* were excepted, and moſt of 'em ſuffer'd. The Bodies of *Cromwell*, *Bradſhaw*, and others were taken out of their Graves, and hang'd at *Tyburn*. All the Laws which were enacted in favour of a *Republick* were repeal'd, and things ſetled upon the ſame foot as they were in 1640 before the Troubles. In 1665 a dreadful Plague in *London* ſwept off 100,000, and in 1666 the Fire of *London* conſum'd 13,200 Houſes, and eighty-nine Churches. The King then had War with the *Dutch* three Years; when he made his Brother *James* Duke of *York* Admiral; but both Sides being tired, Peace and the *Triple-Alliance* between the *Engliſh*, *Sweeds*, and *Dutch*, was concluded, in 1668, in order to oppoſe *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, who aim'd at univerſal Monarchy. This Alliance being broke, *Charles* join'd the *French* againſt the *Dutch* in 1672; which gave the Parliament great

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* This *Parliament* being the Remains of that diſſolv'd by *Cromwell* in 1653, and about half the Members that in 1648 had put the King to Death, in Number now but forty-two, was call'd in Deriſion the RUMP PARLIAMENT, in alluſion to a Fowl all devour'd but the Rump.

† This Year, 1660, the ROYAL-SOCIETY was erected in *London* by the King's Letters Patents, who beſides granted it all the neceſſary Encouragement towards a *Diſcovery of the Secrets of Nature*, and what is moſt curious and neceſſary in *Natural Philoſophy* and *Mechanicks*. *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 623.

Uneaſineſs,

Uneaſineſs, as * well as *James* Duke of *York*'s openly profeſſing the *Romiſh* Religion; to *exclude* whom from the Succeſſion ſeveral Acts were endeavour'd to be paſt in 1678. Afterwards the King either prorogu'd or diſſolv'd all his Parliaments, and at laſt rul'd ſome Years † without any. After the Diſcovery of ſeveral Plots, beſides *Titus Oates*'s againſt his Life, *King Charles* II. dy'd, in 1685, aged fifty-four, having reign'd twenty-five ſince his *Reſtoration*, not without Suſpicion of being poiſon'd. He had many *Concubines*, and left ſeveral Children of both Sexes, but all *illegitimate*. In his Reign one *Blood* ſtole the Crown, Scepter, and Regalia, out of the *Tower*, but was taken.

King JAMES II. ſucceeded his Brother *Charles* II, and was crown'd in 1685. Againſt whom the ſame Year *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, King *Charles* II's natural Son, roſe up in Arms, but was ſoon defeated and beheaded. For which Rebellion, beſides what were kill'd in Fight, 230 were executed by cruel Judge *Jefferies*, and Colonel *Kirk*. King *James* afterward, in 1687, paſs'd an Act of Toleration for Liberty of Conſcience to all: ‡ But he appearing in this and in all his other Actions to aim at *abſolute Power*, and the Eſtabliſhment of the *Romiſh* Religion, the People of *England* ſent for *William Naſſau* Prince of *Orange*; who, as their Preſerver, was joyfully received by 'em, and *King James* ABDICATED in 1688, being the fourth Year of his Reign, where we date the REVOLUTION. This

* See *Kennet*, *Echard*, *Burnet*. And *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 714, &c.

† See *Burnet*. And *Echard*, Vol. III. p. 623. And *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 722.

‡ See *Kennet*, p. 434. *Burnet*, p. 654. *Echard*, &c. and *Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 751. This King *James* II. ſent alſo ſeven Biſhops to the *Tower* for refuſing to read his ſecond Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, and petitioning to be excus'd.

King

King afterwards fled to *France*, and dy'd at St. *Germains* in 1701, aged 69.

King WILLIAM III, and Queen MARY, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, ſucceeded *James* II; both Houſes of Parliament agreeing that they ſhould be King and Queen of *England* jointly, and that the Adminiſtration of Affairs ſhould be in the Hand of the Prince. Queen *Mary* was eldeſt Daughter to King *James* II, and King *William* was Grandſon to King *Charles* I, by his eldeſt Daughter *Mary*. The *Iriſh* took up Arms for *King James*, who headed 'em, and fought ſeveral Battles, being re-inforc'd by the *French*: But King *William*, Prince *George*, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord *Churchill*, and others on this Side generally defeated 'em, abſolutely conquer'd *Ireland* in 1691, and made *France* ſue for Peace in 1697. Queen *Mary* died of the Small-Pox in 1694, much lamented. In 1697, King *William*, to preſerve the Ballance of *Europe*, concluded a Partition-Treaty with *France*, to prevent the *French* King's Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain*, and then entred into the famous *Treaty of Reſwick*; which *Lewis* XIV, after the King of *Spain*'s Death, broke through, and ſeiz'd upon the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy: Which Breach of Faith King *William* (after having by Parliament ſettled the Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* on the Houſe of *Hanover* after Queen *Anne*) preparing to revenge by Force of Arms, a Fall from his Horſe haſtned his Death, and put an End to all his great and glorious Deſigns, in the fifty-ſecond Year of his Age, and fourteenth of his Reign, in 1702; after diverſe Plots and Conſpiracies againſt his Life: leaving behind him this valuable Character, That he was one of the greateſt Men of his Age, always a declar'd Enemy to Tyranny and Oppreſſion, the Preſerver *of his own Country, the Deliverer of* England, and the Defender of the Freedom of *Europe*.

Queen

Queen ANNE, Daughter of *James* II, the illuſtrious Conſort of *George* Prince of *Denmark*, ſucceeded *William* III, in 1702; who immediately declar'd that ſhe was firmly reſolv'd to carry on the ſame Deſign which her Predeceſſor had form'd ---- "To reſtore the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, by obliging the King of *France* to recall his Grandſon, whom he had ſeated on the Throne of *Spain*; and to reſtore that Kingdom to *Charles* the Emperor's Son." Hence was form'd the *Grand Alliance*, between *England*, *Germany*, *Holland*, *Pruſſia*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, and others. The Succeſs whereof was almoſt an uninterrupted Series of Proſperities, Victories and Triumphs, on the Side of the *Allies*, and on that of the *Engliſh* in particular, under the brave Duke of *Marlborough*, for nine Years ſucceſſively. The glorious Battles of *Blenheim*, *Ramilies*, *Turin*, *Hockſtet*, and the reſt, will ever be memorable in Hiſtory. In 1702, the Duke of *Ormond* burnt the *Spaniſh* Galleons at *Vigo*, and brought home upwards of a Million Sterling; being aſſiſted by Sir *George Rooke*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, and Admiral *Hopſon*. In 1705, the Earl of *Peterborough* took *Barcelona*. Next Year, the Queen perfected the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, which none of her Predeceſſors could ever accompliſh. In 1708 died the wiſe and good Prince *George* of *Denmark*. In 1712, the Queen chang'd her *Miniſtry*, who ſoon turn'd out *Marlborough* for *Ormond*, and concluded a Treaty of **Peace* at *Utrecht*; by which King *Philip* was left in

* See the *Medulla Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ*. Alſo *Tindal's Continuation of Rapin*. And *The Hiſtory of England* by Queſtion and Anſwer, Page the laſt. —*N. B.* At the Rehearſal, I had call'd this Treaty of Peace at *Utrecht* an *infamous* Treaty; which Epithet (as I have no Intentions to diſpleaſe any one) I'm adviſ'd by a judicious Friend or two to omit, and leave everybody to judge for themſelves.

quiet

quiet Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Dominions; and the Victories and Triumphs of the Allies, which had coſt immenſe Sums, and ſo much Blood, almoſt evaporated into Smoak. The Queen, who in her ſelf was a good Woman, and always had good Deſigns for her People, and was as well belov'd by them, griev'd to find herſelf ſo abus'd, fell into a kind of Lethargy, and died ſoon after, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1714. On which Day King *George* I. was proclaim'd, and crown'd the *October* following; who reign'd thirteen Years; and was ſucceeded by his Son King *George* II. his preſent Majeſty, who is now in the ninth Year of his Reign. Whom God preſerve.

Head-Scholar ſpeaks.] FOR our EPILOGUE, *Worthy Gentlemen*, from Mention juſt now made of the famous Battles of *Blenheim*, *Hockſtet*, and *Barcelona*; we beg Leave to conclude with the Deſcription of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s——

ENGINEERS, or MINERS.

MACHINATORES, ſeu *Foſſores Cunicularii*.

The ENGINEERS, or MINERS.

ELEGIACIS.

QUIS DEUS, O *Muſæ*, præclaram hanc extudit Artem?
Quiſve, novâ imbutus Calliditate, Virûm?
Per me ſecurus numeroſum erumpit in Hoſtem
Miles; et, arcanas effodiendo Vias,
Intrat ſublimes ignoto Tramite Muros,
Deceptaſque Arces *Martia Turba* capit.

Vincere

Vincere ſed quoties nequeunt hâc Arte; Cavernam
Et Ferro, et *Pyrio Pulvere*, et ære replent.
Et cum ſe tutum *Miles*, nec adeſſe Periclum
Cogitat, incautum *Mors* inopina rapit.
Nam Terram *diſploſa* ingenti findit Hiatu,
Concutit et Strepitus raucus utrumque *Polum*.
En! ſubito denſæ volitant ut in Aere Turmæ?
Membra quot ad Terram dilacerata cadunt!
Haud ſecus exardens, ruptis Fornacibus, ÆTNA
Evomit horrifico Viſcera rupta Sono;
Ignitoſque Globos et Saxa per ÆTHERA ſpargens,
Trinacrios late depopulatur Agros.

MACHINATORES, ſeu *Foſſores Cunicularii.*

The ENGINEERS, or MINERS.

In *HUDIBRASTICKS.*

Perform'd by ſeven of the leaſt Boys in School.

IF any here there be, whoſe Life
Is plagu'd by a ſhrewd *ſcolding* Wife;
Who ſpends in *Ratifia* his Riches,
And ſwears by *Jove*, ſhe'll wear the Breeches;
And, as the *Ladies* do in * *Heaven*,
Seldom gets up till paſt eleven;
Let him apply himſelf to me,
We'll find a certain Remedy
To ſtop her ſcolding *Tongue's* loud Thunder,
Enough to rend the *Poles* aſunder:
For by the Maſkins, if we find her,
Firſt having ſlyly *undermin'd* her,
We'll *blow* her *up* into the Air,
And ſend her packing God knows where.

---

* *England*, a Heaven for Women, *&c.*

YET

YET tho' we oft too blow up *Legions*,
And ſend 'em to the Upper Regions;
I ne'er contriv'd a *Powder-Plot*,
To blow up KINGS and God knows what:
Therefore don't tremble, *Sirs*; for know you,
We've no Deſign in the Air to *blow* you.
I lay a *Plot*? I'd ſooner fly;
Old *Nick'las* take all Plots, ſay I.

BUT, *Sirs*, if any one there here be,
Who fancies that we only jeer ye,
Lend you your --- Ears, we'll lay before ye
A true, tho' not a *modern*, Story.

WHEN Don CAMILLUS, that ſtout *Roman*,
Who yet has equall'd been by no Man,
Try'd to take *Veii* by *Scalado*;
That proving but a mere Bravado,
And all the *Methods* that he ſtarted,
Did no more Good than if he'd ſ---d;
At laſt he made his *Men* work under
The Ground, and cleave the Earth aſunder;
And cut a *Paſſage* by degrees,
As *Rats* and *Mice* make Holes in Cheeſe:
By which alone, by *Jove*, 'tis true,
The *Romans Veii* did ſubdue.

THUS we in *Days of Yore* were famous;
Nor e'en at preſent leſs our Name is:
We call to witneſs BARCELONA,
How many Men we've made to groan --- ay,
And kick their *Heels* up towards Heav'n,
As quick as *Boys* run at *elev'n*,
Much faſter than they do at *ſev'n*;
Made them dance *Riggadoons* and *Borees*,
And *Capers* cut full high ten Stories.

THUS when the *Earth* is in a Frolick,
Or, as ſome ſay, has got the *Cholick*;
The *Vapours*, rumbling in her Belly,
A Paſſage force at length they tell ye:
Down tumble *Barns*, *Churches* and Steeple,
Whoſe ſudden Fall affrights the People,

And makes 'em run all *helter-ſkelter*,
Striving in vain to ſeek for Shelter;
For quickly on their Heads ſome *Houſe*
Falls down, and kills 'em *dead* as Mouſe.
To us the *French* are plaguy civil,
They love us as they do the D----l.
For once when *We*, and ſome more Fellows,
Were making merry at an Ale-houſe,
In comes a *Frenchman* brave and bold,
And on *Toledo* laying hold,----
Says---- "Here me'll give Ten *Lovis d' Ore*
To him, will bring---- dat *Son of Whore*
De MINER; if me catch him here,
Garzoon ---- do he but once appear,
Me vill cut off all his two Ear."
THAT very Day their great Commander
Vapour'd like Bully --- *Alexander*;
We happen'd then to be a lurking
I'th' MINES, and under Ground a-working:
Says *he*----- "They little think To-morrow,
That we ſhall ſtorm 'em to their Sorrow;
We have a Way that can't miſcarry,
For when we're in, *by the Lord Harry*,
We'll ſtab 'em *alamode de Pari'*."
Will you, thinks I, *you Dogs?* nay then
'Tis time to ſhew that we are *Men*;
We in a Minute blew 'em higher
Than *Paul*'s, and ſet their Tails on Fire:
They talk'd like *Jove*, we thought they knew him,
And that they were related to him.
Therefore we inſtantly to th' *Upper*
Regions diſpatch'd 'em all to Supper:
But I dare ſay, e'er they got thither,
We ſtopt the *Raſcals* Mouths for ever.

21059

Head-Scholar ſpeaks.] Finitur, *Domini Digniſſimi*, et Gratias agimus.

FINIS.